

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

It is generally the biggest bubbles that get to the top. And it is certainly so under capitalism.

By the way, the rotundity of Taft expresses the real Republican idea of the full dinner pail. Think of the many that must be famished under the capitalist system in order that one may be well fed!

This is a good time, Mr. Workingman, to get up in meeting and ask the Republican spellbinders and platform monkey-workers where that "full dinner pail" has gone to, and why the Republicans did not keep it in evidence! And then watch 'em squirm!

It was high time the American Federation of Labor woke up to the political situation. This helping to elect capitalist representatives to make the laws and then going on one's knees to them begging for labor legislation and systematically getting left, cannot suit the working class very long.

Down in Buenos Ayres, in benighted South America, there is a main business street on each side of which extends a mosaic sidewalk for block after block. What a taxpayer howl such an improvement must have raised! Or, perhaps there was graft in connection with it, which would tend to sanctify it in the eyes of a certain type of business men.

A leaflet issued by the Chicago Brass Mfg. Co. says the union label is "un-Christian." How the capitalists do like to "use" religion in the interests of their right to pluck labor to the bone. They would have us believe that the Lowly Nazarene had no sympathy for the struggle of the toiling masses for better life and citizenship. Everything for human right is not only unconstitutional in the eyes of the labor skinners, but "un-Christian!"

"The day of great industrial combinations has arrived. The great combinations, whether of labor or capital, are not to be broken up. They are not to be given control of the industries of the country. What then? They are to be made to serve the public welfare by being made subject to the power of a still greater and stronger combination, namely, that of all the people acting in and through the Federal government." So says the N. Y. Outlook, a non-Socialist magazine.

The proposal by Archbishop Messmer that immigrants be subject to a definite distributive process, so as to keep them from congesting in some places and not going to others, is all right from the standpoint of the nation's interests, but where does the principle of personal liberty, to walk upon the "Lord's footstool" wherever one pleases, come in? As a matter of

## Capitalism's Inferno!

### Hunger Causes Theft.

Milwaukee: One of the most pitiful cases ever brought before the police is that of the Kalfic family who live in two squalid little rooms in the rear of 283 Fifth Street. The father is out of work and a family of nine, the youngest being but four weeks old, is threatened with starvation. For some time rolls and milk have been missing each morning from in front of a grocery store on State Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. A patrolman was detailed to watch the place and early yesterday morning he saw a small, thin, old boy steal up to the door-step and take the milk and rolls. Investigation showed that the boy was barefooted.

### The License of Wealth.

Vienna.—(Special Cable).—A domestic drama of working class life at Arad, with a tragic ending, has caused a sensation throughout Hungary. The young wife of Wilhelm Mezey, former in a gas works, is one of the beauties of the town, and many rich men desired to pay court to her, but in vain.

Among her admirers were Lazar Tonescu, a wealthy Servian landowner, and a woman named Mezey refused to listen to his proposals he induced Fran Lipos, a friend of hers, to help him. Last Tuesday, during a temporary absence of Mezey's husband, the woman Lipos invited her friend Anna to her house and made her drunk. Whereupon Tonescu accomplished his purpose.

When Fran Mezey became conscious of her disgrace she resolved to revenge herself on her false friend Lipos and shot her dead. Then she gave herself up to the police. Her husband, on returning home and learning what had happened, went to Tonescu's house and killed him, whereupon he also surrendered.

### Brides Sold by Weight.

Budapest.—Brides may be bought by weight at Kolked, Hungary, where the local mayor, a cattle dealer, has decided that a man should pay for his new wife at the rate of 60 cents a pound.

The local custom is that a bridegroom should and must pay to the bride's parents a certain sum for the privilege of marrying their daughter. In Koetvoes was engaged in a dispute with his fiancée's parents as to the amount he should pay them, and so the mayor was called in to arbitrate. After the girl's weight had been ascertained—it was eighty-six pounds—Koetvoes handed over \$54.60 and was soon married.

## IS IT A DISGRACE TO SERVE THE WORKING CLASS?

MR. David S. Rose, four times mayor of Milwaukee and the man who has put our city so prominently on the grafters' map, is now again a candidate for the mayoralty nomination on the Democratic ticket.

But the time when he could put on a slouch hat a few weeks before election and go from factory to factory, be introduced by the owner or the superintendent, make a short speech in honor of Saturday night dancing halls, let a "labor leader" pass some two-for-a-nickel cigars, and then have everybody shout "Rose for Mayor"—those days have passed forever in Milwaukee. The workingmen of the Cream City are socialistic and are becoming more so every day.

That makes Rose "sore" at organized labor in Milwaukee.

Rose now is making speeches against the trades unions. He calls their representatives "blatant demagogues." He claims that they live upon the "sweat of those whom they delude."

He declares that the Social-Democrats have frightened away capital. And he is even willing to swear that the Socialists brought about the industrial panic.

Says Dave: "It was lack of confidence, nothing more, nor less!" And "no agency contributed more to the disastrous result than this same spirit of Social-Democracy which has found root here in Milwaukee."

And "the spirit of confidence will never come as long as such blatant demagogues as Victor Berger and Frank Weber and a few more of that stripe, are permitted to dominate the action of the ten to fifteen thousand voters of Milwaukee who elect to follow the play of Socialism with them as standard bearers."

Now Mr. Rose is very much mistaken about the numbers. And also about the "stripe." No Social-Democrat wears stripes. But some of Rose's closest pals did, and still do.

However, similar things to what he says have been said before and said better. Capitalism has many cleaner, abler and more honest defenders than David S. Rose. Otherwise capitalism could not exist twenty-four hours longer.

And the "panic" has been laid at the door of President Theodore Roosevelt by men like Harriman, McCurdy, Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan. And now comes David Rose and claims that Victor Berger and Frank Weber have made it. Of course we and many others with us

fact the congestions in population are altogether a result of capitalism, and are inevitable as long as the system lasts in its present intensity.

A vote may seem a mighty small thing to some people, but some terrible consequences have followed bad voting in this country, just the same.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, under capitalism! The capitalists are now making good use of the out-of-work crisis to reduce wages all along the line.

Comrade J. E. Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, writes that he has never noticed so much interest in Socialism as at present, and that he has his hands full answering questions coming in from all sides.

A Socialist in Carmen, Okla., H. A. Boyce, has just made a bet that Milwaukee will send a Socialist to congress this fall. He says that if he wins the money he intends sending it on to help pay the Milwaukee campaign expenses.

Keir Hardie, M. P., will return to England next month from his trip around the world. The trip was taken to better his health, which seemed to be breaking down. It is said that travel has proven beneficial, and that he will be able to return to parliament and to take up with renewed force the battle for Socialism and the workers.

According to the Year Book of the Gas World of London, thirty-one per cent of the gas works of England are owned by the people collectively, while in Scotland the number so owned is eighty-three per cent. The Public remarks that in the light of these facts, and also considering that the municipal plants are increasing right along, the people of Britain seem to be singularly obtuse to the claim of the American corporation press that municipal ownership in their country is a failure.

have stood for higher wages and decent conditions, and Victor Berger is to no small degree responsible that Social-Democracy "has found root" in Milwaukee.

But we are not responsible for the panic. Not any more than is Theodore Roosevelt. Panics are inherent in the capitalist system. Panics are the outcome of the fact that the working class does not get and cannot get under the capitalist system the full value of what it produces. Therefore the workmen cannot buy back the products with their wages. And being the chief consumers of the nation—naturally an artificial "over-production" is the result. The factories stop and the workmen have to go hungry and ragged because there is too much on hand.

We had half a dozen such "panics" during the nineteenth century. And even Dave Rose would not blame them to Victor L. Berger and Frank Weber.

But evidently Mr. Rose is speaking *pro demo*, for home use—for himself and his friends.

And it is true that David Rose and his gang—Mike Dunn, "Skinner" Murphy and others had "pretty good times" here in Milwaukee in the city hall. Then came the Social-Democrats, and by their constant agitation, "destroyed confidence" and brought about four grand jury investigations and over two hundred indictments. This scared some capitalists badly, and otherwise "besmirched the fair name" of our beautiful city of Milwaukee. About twenty-two of the men who needed "confidence" in their game were found guilty so far, and some of them were furnished employment in the house of correction.

However, we will admit that the heads of the gang of thieves in the city hall were not caught. They are still going scot-free, although four grand juries have tried hard to catch them. We can refer to Mr. Rose's speeches for proof whether this is so or not.

So much for the motives of Mr. Rose's hatred of the Social-Democratic party and the unions which are closely allied with it.

As for Rose's statement that the labor leaders live upon the sweat of the working people—that is true. But all classes of human society live upon the products of the working people. The working class is the only one that produces. And the manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers, and, last but not least, the lawyers, have to live upon the sum total of that product.

The working class produces it all.

The bonds are being retired as fast as they fall due.

All this profit which now stands to the city's benefit would have gone into private pockets if the city had not taken over the water works. And a private company, bent primarily on squeezing profits out of the business, would have paid the lowest wages, worked its men long hours, charged as high prices as the traffic would bear, and corrupted old party aldermen to increase its privileges. And even better results would be had, doubtless, were the city run by Socialists instead of by men with the sordid ideals of the capitalist parties and lax ideas of accountability to the public good.

International labor officers returning from the conference just held by labor in Washington bring back the news that the decision has been reached to go into politics as a labor body after this year, and the opinion expressed is that something would have been done this year for the presidential election had the time not been too short.

The supreme court decisions have stung labor to the quick, just as the Taff Vale anti-labor decision of the courts in England woke the organized workers of that country from

The surplus value and the profits go to the capitalist class and its various sub-divisions, of which the lawyers and the politicians form a very numerous contingent. And they do not cost pennies, either, from that sweat—only dollars for them.

As for the labor agitators; of course they are getting paid for their work. They are getting about a union wage.

They are getting little enough, because the working class has not much left to give. And it is very hard and unpleasant, although very useful and grand work which these organizers and agitators are doing. Every step of progress made during the last one hundred years has been gained by the life blood of agitators. It was gained in deadly combat against the ruling class and its tools—the politicians and lawyers.

Truly, not only on the battle field one dies the death of a hero, for one's country. The slow death by hard pressure, by calumny and misery is a death by inches, and a thousand times harder than the death by a bullet.

Without the work of the agitators and organizers of the working class, this country would long ago have been on a level with China. The capitalists were even willing to introduce Chinamen and have them take the places of white men. Some employers were willing enough to accept the Chinese standard of living or get out of existence entirely.

If the employers were left full sway, the most heartless and most greedy among them would set the pace. The others would have to follow or go to the wall. Such is the iron law of competition.

And what would have been the fate of this country? What would have become of our merchants, of our professional men, etc? They are all dependent on the working class in the last analysis.

Here I will give away a secret to Mr. Rose and his followers.

Victor Berger has never received any salary from any trades union. I have never held a paid union office. My weekly wage is paid from the labor papers which I edit—a modest wage indeed. About as much per week as Mr. Rose gets for a half hour's consultation with a bankrupt merchant who wants to settle with his creditors at ten cents on the dollar.

On the other hand, no honest per-

son will consider it a disgrace for a man like Frank J. Weber to serve the working class on a salary of \$19 a week. Why should it be a disgrace to serve the working class, but an honor to serve the capitalists? Why should it be a disgrace to work for \$19 a week to shorten the hours of labor and raise the wages of the laborers, but be considered honorable to help a crooked merchant to cheat his creditors in a bankruptcy case and receive for that a thousand dollars?

I, for one, would rather be a business agent at \$19 a week for fifty years than be the mayor of the city of Milwaukee for half a day when the street car franchise was given away. And I would rather die a poor man as an editor of a labor paper—than leave to my heirs all the copper mines of Twin Buttes purchased with the money "saved" as mayor when the street car franchise was given away.

But, says Mr. Rose, we have frightened away capital. How did we frighten it? The Milwaukee working class has the best organized political movement and one of the best trades union movements in the country.

Has a single factory been removed on that account? Not one. On the contrary, manufacturers have come from other cities and have started plants here.

And that is readily understood. Organization always means order. And the city of Milwaukee, thanks to the political and economic organization of its working class, is known to be the most orderly and peaceable town in the United States.

There is less slugging and rioting here than in any factory town of only fifty thousand inhabitants. The great bulk of our workmen are students of the economic question. They know exactly what they can expect and what they can enforce under the capitalist system.

But Mr. Rose says that we have "denounced the accumulation of property." He is mistaken. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan do that. We consider the "accumulation of property," or rather the concentration of property in a few hands, the natural outcome of the capitalist system. And we have never denounced that result.

What is natural, cannot be denounced by sensible people.

All we do is to draw our logical conclusions from that fact, and say that the outcome of this concentration must be Socialism—the people must own the trusts—or we shall soon relapse into barbarism.

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Mr. Rose further claims that we have "clamored for a per capita distribution of the wealth of the world." Now that story was exploded one hundred years ago. The Socialists do not want to divide the wealth. Mr. Rose—they stand for the collective ownership of the production.

The Social-Democrats want to stop the division that is now going on. They want to stop one-half per cent of the people from dividing the wealth in such a manner that they get over 70 per cent of the total production every year. They want to stop the division which gives untold millions to a few and offers \$1.75 for shoveling snow for a day or two to those who are facing starvation for a whole year.

But if we could *redistribute common honesty* we would do it, and make our ex-mayor the greatest gainer in Milwaukee thereby.

Mr. Rose is unemployed, as I understand. He has lost the position of president of the Twin Buttes. He seeks employment in the city hall as mayor. But he has shown that he cannot be trusted with "that job" and we cannot recommend him for it.

But why don't he take the pickaxe and shovel to clean the streets from ice and snow for \$1.75 a day? I am sure his friend, Commissioner of Public Works Vincenz Schoencker would be "delighted" to hand him a pickaxe and a shovel. Rose is an able bodied man—although probably not as strong now as he was in 1886—when he came here as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles to shoot down some poor Polish strikers.

I will only say in closing that the greatest good the Social-Democratic party has thus far accomplished in this city was the awakening of the civic conscience, the awakening of the social conscience.

We expect to accomplish infinitely greater things in the future, but this we have already accomplished. And the vituperations of David S. Rose and his kind are the proof positive of our achievement. Therefore, we feel much honored that David S. Rose attacks us individually and collectively.

And the workingmen—and all honest men—cannot give a more telling answer to that gentleman of leisure than by voting the Social-Democratic ticket—and voting it straight.

Victor L. Berger.

their political lethargy and sent them into politics and gave them some fifty members of parliament, where they had none before.

Organized labor in this country has avoided making use of its ballot as a weapon for labor's betterment, until it can pursue that course no longer. The trend of events will not allow it.

The labor men went into the British Parliament non-Socialists to a large extent, and already, in a recent convention or congress, they have come out flat-footed for Socialism. The same result will be had here, once labor has to battle against capitalism in the American Congress. Even the capitalistic Civic Federation will not be able to interfere successfully in the shaping of labor's policy.

Before the Social-Democrats entered the city council Milwaukee stood helpless before the miserable street railway service. The people did nothing because they had come to regard the situation as hopeless. Then the Social-Democrats entered the arena, and immediately began to revive. They gave battle to the street railway in the name of the people and they began to smoke out the old party aldermen who were corporation men (some simply because the corporations owned the old parties) and to expose them.

Some of them were so afraid of the light of publicity that beat upon their heads that they sought safety by voting against certain corporation interests, and this in two or three instances brought out an angry scolding from Beggs, who let it out that they had secured money or financial aid from him to help on their election.

Since that day the number of Social-Democratic aldermen has increased in the council and the people have seen a steadily growing attempt to curb the corporations and their hold on city government. And the public conscience has been so thoroughly stirred up that the old parties have had to pretend that they were on the people's side.

What Milwaukee needs is more Social-Democrats in the city government so that the fight for honest

and decent government can go on by those determined to provide it instead of having the official positions filled by old party pretenders and political tricksters.

An interesting report is that put out by the health authorities of South Africa, covering the facts of 1906. Some quotations are given from it in a recent consular report to this government. After a reference to "blown" tins of American beef, we come to this paragraph:

"A large shipment of jams from Natal (evidently old military stock) was stopped at the docks and, after extensively sampling the same, some 1,750 cases were condemned as unfit for human food and ordered to be taken out to sea and destroyed. A large proportion of the tins in this consignment were leaking, and the contents having escaped over others made them a most uninviting lot of goods, and one wondered who would purchase such stuff. Many of the undamaged tins were examined. The contents of these were found to have corroded the inner surface of the tins to such an extent that the jam contained quite a perceptible amount of tin and lead."

"Evidently old military stock." What significance lurks in that observation! For where were the soldiers of a country ever protected from the hellishness of the capitalist contract system, by which the army is made a place for the disposal of food alimonations at prices that fill the pockets of the contractor that has a stand-in, and makes him soon rich and therefore powerful and eminently respectable. A soldier's stomach is not his own; it belongs to his government, and it must take in any old stuff that the crooked contract system provides for it. It's a fine thing to be a soldier.

Archbishop Quigley has been interviewed by the Socialist daily in Chicago, and among other things he says: "What shall a man do who is out of work during a financial crisis and is starving? I answer, take that which will satisfy his necessities." He took up a Catholic book dealing with morals and read some passages from it.

"It is implied there that in such cases the state may confiscate private property to a certain necessary extent and administer it for the public good?" He was asked, and replied, "Not exactly; the state should levy taxes for that end. That is what the city of Chicago should be doing now for its unemployed. Government is founded for the good and protection of all the governed. In this same book you will find that wealth is regarded as a trust and that the man who possesses it cannot use it as he pleases without regard to the rest of society."

On being asked if there was not a good deal of Socialism in that statement, the archbishop smiled and replied, "Socialism is a beautiful dream made impossible by human cupidity."

The archbishop used to fight Socialism, it will be remembered, but now he says it is beautiful, only impossible because of human cupidity.

But human cupidity is produced by the promptings of the capitalist system, which Socialism would supplant. And it might also be said in reply to the archbishop that true Christianity is also "made impossible by human cupidity."

## THE REASON FOR SOCIALISM

By H. ESELI.

We shall begin next week the publication of this work by H. Eseli, and it will run through approximately twenty-five numbers of the HERALD. The chapter heads are as follows:

- Chapter I. Industrial Evolution—A Reason.
  - Chapter II. The Preservation of Society—A Reason.
  - Chapter III. Economy—A Reason.
  - Chapter IV. Education and Increasing Intelligence—A Reason.
  - Chapter V. The Christian Religion—A Reason.
  - Chapter VI. Man's Destiny—A Reason.
- This is going to be just what you have felt the need of in general propaganda work among non-Socialists and even anti-Socialists, and we urge you as a Socialist duty to take advantage of the opportunity offered. For the period during which the installments will run we will make a special subscription rate of twenty-five cents for the national edition, and fifty cents for the Wisconsin edition, the subscription to run a half year and as much longer as it takes to complete the installments. This will be a good chance to get your doubting neighbor for a trial subscription. Do not let the chance pass by.

## NOW WATCH THE FUND GROW!

Comrades, the good work of placing Socialist literature in the hands of the "near Socialists" of Wisconsin is already bearing good fruit! We have received a cheering letter from Comrade Moen, of Cashton, Wis., who writes:

"I wish to tell you that a Norwegian Lutheran minister at this place called on me yesterday and told me that he had read several copies of your paper and that he is well pleased with it, especially with Mr. Berger's writings. He also said that it had become clear to him that we must choose between private monopoly and Socialism, and that it is every man's duty to study up on Socialism."

This is the sort of work that will be accomplished by the Wisconsin Literature Fund. Probably no other form of Socialist agitation will bring such quick and sure results. And do not forget that Wisconsin is now a strategic point. Every recruit mustered into the ranks of Socialism in this state means a soldier right on the fighting line to swell the national ranks and vote!

What is done in Wisconsin this year will count tremendously in the battle against capitalism. Will you not become a recruiting officer for this advanced guard of the Socialist movement? Just here is where your help will tell. We have had a splendid response thus far to our appeal for this fund. Keep up the good work. Send in your contribution according to your means, and drive one more nail in capitalism's coffin.

Wisconsin Literature Fund.		Wisconsin State Executive Board, E. H. Thomas, Secretary.	
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To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin:

Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the

Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige.







# PRIVATE PROPERTY AND STOCK COMPANIES

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Min'ern Scott.

With the stock companies all personal ties between the proprietor and the object of his proprietorship have disappeared, or, at least, the ties have been infinitely relaxed. The shareholders, the proprietors of enterprise, take only the most indirect and distant part in its management. They select, or at least they may select, the directors; but even if they attend the meeting of the shareholders once a year, what an immense difference between this periodic and distant control and the permanent act of proprietorship performed by the peasant farmer or the manufacturer who owns and manages his factory!

As a matter of fact, the shareholders often know nothing whatever about the true workings of the enterprise they own. They have never seen it in operation. They are perfectly ignorant about its technical and economic mechanism. They know, and they ask only one thing: "How well does it pay? What are the dividends? What is its standing on the stock exchange?" They see it through the medium of the dead paper of its directors' official statement. Often they live far away; they have never seen with their own eyes the horizon blackened by the smoke of their factories.

The property of a peasant is part of his life; it bore his cradle; it is near the cemetery where his ancestors sleep and where he will sleep in his turn; and from the fig tree that shades his door he can see the express that will protect his last resting-place. His feeling for property is a part of his immediate patriotism, his local patriotism, it is a symbol of his love of country.

Between the shareholder and his distant property all these ties have been broken. He does not know the part of his country in which the spring of his dividends rises; often that spring rises in another land. How many foreign securities are mixed with the national securities in the capitalist strong box that cannot be discovered by any smell of the earth?

I open the year book of statistics that the labor bureau has just published for 1930, and I look at the table of securities included in all gifts and inheritances in 1890. I find that one-third of all the securities in the hands of French shareholders or bondholders bear their fruit in foreign countries. I am not in the least annoyed about this. I will leave denunciations of inevitable movements to the nationalist and anti-semitic demagogues. I even congratulate myself from some points of view on this expansion of capitalism that helps on the mutual penetration of races and people. I only note how entirely all personal relation between property in stocks and bonds and the proprietor has ceased to exist; they are no longer even compatriots. And, moreover, when a capitalist of Toulon owns shares in the mines of Pas de Calais, there is almost as little personal relation between the proprietor and his property as if the capitalist owned foreign securities.

It is even because within the boundaries of a nation itself property has begun to be foreign to the proprietor that the owner sees no difference between all his securities, whether they are called national or called foreign. Now, before the growth of commercial companies and especially of stock companies, men only read the papers to learn about things that did not concern their personal lives. They did not buy the paper to see how rich they were, or what their income was

going to be. At most those that had national bonds—and this was already a beginning of share property—bought the papers to see what reaction the trend of public affairs would have on their private fortunes. Now there is no bourgeois owner who is not obliged to read special papers, financial papers, to know the state of his own fortune. Property has become so foreign to the proprietor that the proprietor gets news of his possession through the medium of the press.

But to have created stock companies is not enough for capitalism. The shares give to their possessor, at least if he has enough of them, the right to take part in the meeting of shareholders that elects the responsible directors of the enterprise. This is a remnant of personal authority, of individual intervention. Capitalism wipes this out: often having created the share, it creates the bond.

The bondholder is not, for his part, an owner of the enterprise, he is simply its creditor.

He has lent it a certain sum, for which he receives a fixed interest which is stipulated beforehand. If the undertaking went bankrupt, he would have the assets of the company as a guarantee of his credit, that is, the value of the shares themselves. So he is in a safer position than the shareholder. If disaster comes, the shareholder touches nothing until the owner of bonds, that is, the creditors, have been repaid. The holder of bonds is still exposed to many risks; but he will not go under till after the stockholder. Only, he has no remnant of influence; he is not even represented in the councils of the undertaking; he is the passive receiver of income, who has no vestige of relation with the source of his income. Here we have reached so abstract, neutral and indifferent a form of property, one so impersonal in all its characteristics that we have to remember that after all the individual does receive interest on his bonds in order to justify calling it personal at all.

Well, a large part of the working capital of stock companies consists in bonds; and it is an increasing one. Stock companies, which are founded in the first place by shareholders, grow oftenest by borrowing, that is by issuing bonds. Of the \$7,200,000 of securities of industrial and commercial companies, more than half is in the form of bonds. In 1899 the 4 per cent tax bore upon all incomes from other than real estate investments, national bonds alone excepted. The incomes from commercial shares that were taxed amounted to \$145,400,000. The incomes from bonds and loans amounted to \$175,400,000. So that the wholly passive part of capital, that which no longer carries with it the least personal energy, is one-sixth larger than the share capital, which is itself so feeble a tie between the individual and his property.

Finally, the individual no longer even burdens himself with the care of the piece of paper that represents his property, rights in the mines of the Transvaal or Siberia, in the English railroads or the Spanish looms. More and more now, the titles to real estate bonds, shares and other securities are placed in the vaults of banks and safe deposit companies. The trust company collects the dividends as they fall due; it reinvests the money, and all the movements of private property consists in this: to have a running account in the immense ledger of an immense trust company.

Not only does the direct personal relation between the proprietor and his property not exist in the stock companies, but also whereas the owner of a piece of real estate alone disposes of his estate, and the manufacturer alone disposes of his factory, the owner of a share can do nothing whatever alone. As an individual he cannot give the enterprise this or that policy. The general meeting of the stockholders is the sovereign, and here private property, ceasing to be the instrument of the will of an individual, falls under the law of the majority. If a stockholder is in the minority, his property is managed against his will. The separation between the individual and his property is such that it is impossible to infer the desire of the possessing individual from the management of his property. It is quite possible that personal property will go counter to the personal owner. And it is strange, to say the least, to hear the radicals preaching against Socialism, which will be the regime of democracy and the rules of the majority applied to production, when capitalist property itself, in its supreme expression, the stock company, is already forced to admit the democratic form and the rules of the majority.

Here is a curious fact that shows clearly the tremendous difference between the elementary form of private property and its completed development, in the stock company. When a manufacturer is the real owner of his factory, when he is personally the proprietor and the head it is only when he goes bankrupt that his property comes under democratic rule. Immediately after the failure a democracy of creditors is formed. Article 507 of the Commercial Code says this:

"The creditors in council and the bankrupt debtor can only come to the settlement after the following formalities have been fulfilled. The settlement can only be made by the action of a number of creditors forming a majority and representing moreover three-quarters of the total amount due."

And article 529 stipulates: "Unless some other agreement is come to, the creditors shall be legally in a state of association." And from that moment the majority decides. The assets are put under the control of the association. And the majority can order the receiver to continue the working of these assets, for instance, to keep the factory going or the business running. So the rule of the majority, which is the normal life of stock companies, only interferes in the case of really personal property at the moment of disaster. When personal property goes under, then the method of treatment applied to it reminds one, in certain aspects at least, of the regular management of share property. What a difference between the several kinds of private property, what a gulf separates them!

In really private property the owner is wholly responsible. In stock companies, the responsibility of the owner is reduced to the lowest possible proportions. Article 33 of the Commercial Code says, on the subject of Limited Liability Companies: "The members are only liable for the amount of their interest in the society."

The shareholder does not answer for the obligations of the company with the whole of his fortune; he is only responsible to the amount of the shares that he has in that company. It is a separate lot of property that has no relation to the mass of private property of the stockholder. Even if the shareholder has been guilty of the gravest faults, even if, through neglect or incapacity he has allowed stupid or dishonest directors to compromise the interests of a third person, he is only liable to the amount of his stock. All the rest of his fortune, all the rest of his economic personality is, so far as that business is concerned, as if it were not.

And better still, the liability of the directors themselves, of the men who have been given the responsibility of managing the business by the general meeting of stockholders, and have accepted it, is strictly limited. Article 32 of the Code says: "The directors are only responsible for the sum they have received. They do not incur any personal obligations for the indebtedness of the company by reason of their management."

I am really amazed at the people who tell us that the regime of democratic communism and universal cooperation will, when applied to industry, diminish responsibility to the vanishing point, when the very evolution of private property has resulted in its abolishing full and effective responsibility of the managers and owners and substituting for it the fragmentary and limited responsibility of the stock companies.

And what suppleness, what an almost indefinite faculty of metamorphosis this supreme form of private property displays. Compare the provisions that facilitate the transformation of property in stock companies with the difficulties of every kind, legal and economic, that complicate the transmission of real estate or personal business enterprises.

Article 34 says: "The capital of a limited liability company is divided in shares and even in coupons of equal value."

Article 35 says: "The share may take the form of securities payable to bearer. In that case they may be transferred by the transfer of the security."

A change in owners of the property is made legal, valid by the simple handing over of a security from one person to another.

But the most noteworthy thing is this. Since there is no personal tie whatever between the proprietor and his property, between the shareholder and his share, what difference can it make to him whether his property is in the form of railway stock or shares in a mine, or any security whatever in any industry whatever, provided only that he can hope for the same dividend?

So that at any moment every form of property in stock companies is ready to be transformed into every other form. This almost infinite mobility is the reason for speculation. One only needs to spend a minute in the stock exchange to see how securities are exchanged for securities and how many and various forms a piece of property may assume between the opening and closing of the market. Speculation mingles the golden leaves torn from all the varied kinds of hu-

man labor as the autumn wind mingles in one vast whirlpool the leaves torn from all the trees of the forest.

By this unlimited possibility of exchange, this infinite mobility, securities belonging to a given enterprise practically cease to belong to that enterprise; they become a sort of lien on the whole mass of social wealth, of definite quantity, but indefinite quality. The shareholder, no matter what particular name his security bears, is at bottom a shareholder in a single vast social enterprise, of which the different stock companies are simply subdivisions in close communication with each other, and of which the different capitalistic undertakings are only mutable and indefinitely interchangeable forms. In this way, by the extreme evolution of private property, a social capitalist estate is created, a capitalistic collectivism which works for the benefit of one class, but which is the bourgeois forecast of the communism toward which we are tending.

And as the shareholder, instead of being prisoner to a given form of property, virtually possesses a share in the whole social property, he also influences the whole mass of social production—or at least he could influence the mass if he wished to. Capitalists often divide their fortunes between several different stock companies, for greater safety and in order not to risk them in a single venture. They have railway shares in their safes, mining stock, steel shares. With these goes the right to attend the stockholders' meeting in a number of industries; they may then take part in the management of production in its many forms and over nearly its whole extent.

Whereas in really personal property the activity of the owner is limited to the form of property and is sovereign there, in stock companies, the activity of the owner is extended, or may be extended, over a vast field of production, touching a great number of enterprises; but in each one of these, it is limited and enveloped by the rights of the other shareholders, the other owners. The movement of bourgeois and capitalist property itself tends then to universalize the rights of the owner, but it does this by taking from him his effective power at each point of his enlarged estate. His power is exercised everywhere, but everywhere it represents an infinitesimal part of the whole power; he is everywhere a partner, nowhere sovereign.

Well, if we suppose democratic communism to be a reality, if we think of the great body of industry as a universal co-operative society then each citizen, each producer would have vested in time a right to the whole mass of production. But at no matter what point of the co-operative estate he exercises this right in practice, he will only exercise it under the law of the cooperative democracy itself, which, by making a harmony of wills the condition of activity, establishes, and at the same time limits, the right of every individual will.

When therefore the radicals, with an unpleasant and abstract monotony, give out that they are the guardians of private property, we have the right to ask them: "Do you accept the movement by which capitalist private property tends to pass beyond its own boundaries? Do you accept the law of evolution that creates a sort of oligarchical communism within capitalist property itself; and do you forbid the proletariat to interfere in order to transform it to a universal democratic communism?"

## BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

"Birds of a feather flock together," it is said, and the truth of the statement we cannot doubt when we see a former secretary of the treasury advocating that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan be elected president! Former secretary Shaw, of Iowa, has recently expressed himself in favor of Mr. Morgan, giving as a reason for so doing that Mr. Morgan is a successful business man and would give the country a business administration. It seems the country is now suffering from too much business administration in consequence of which there is no business. When I first came in contact with Mr. Shaw I was living in Des Moines, Iowa, while he was governor of the state. The reputation he had then was that of a country banker in western Iowa, who was one of the greatest "note shavers" and "farmer skinners" in the state. Mr. Shaw has grown. He is now a skinner on a national scale. And yet workingmen will throw up their hats and shout when he comes to them next summer and tells them of the usefulness of the United States Senate and the improved banking system. Mr. Shaw may be a great Republican possibility, but from an intelligent working class standpoint he is simply impossible. Likewise is Mr. Morgan.

Wisconsin. W. A. Jacobs.

## Snap & shots.

If you want work, more money, more happiness and prosperity, vote for Socialism!

Don't give the long end of the lever to the strong horse. That is what the laborer does when he votes for an old party judge. Horse sense condemns it.

Socialism is the "Mene, mene, tekel repharsin" writing on the walls of the modern Bellshazzars.

All wealth should belong to him who creates it, not to some high-up chief.

When God created the earth, did he intend it for all the same as sunshine and air, or did he create it for a few fleecers?

Trades Unionists must learn to put their trade mark on their ballots. Then we will have better judges and no anti-labor injunctions.

Iowa. Perry Engle.

Belgium has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity. In fact, Belgium is now a land without a poor asylum or workhouse. The government has three large farms, to which men are sent if they are out of work. On the largest of these farms there are on the average 4,000 men in summer and 5,000 in winter. There are workshops on the farms, so that city mechanics are not compelled to work outdoors if they are not used to farm work. The colonists make their own clothes, shoes, furniture, etc.; they

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If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

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- 2-Why Wisconsin has over fifty elected Socialists in office and all the rest of the United States less than a dozen?
- 3-What these Socialists in office can do and HAVE DONE for the working class and for Socialism?
- 4-The program, tactics and methods by which these results have been accomplished?
- 5-The actual concrete measures introduced and carried by the Socialists in the city councils and the state legislature of Wisconsin?
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**FOR OUR NEW READERS:**  
**THIS COUNTRY** is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.  
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the benefit of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a terrific speed.  
The means of production should be owned by the community, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.  
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.  
The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.  
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states) is organized to bring this about through the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will, in time, abolish all poverty and eliminate the dregs.  
The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the highest system of society.  
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:  
**Program of International Social-Democracy:**  
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.  
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.  
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.  
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.  
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.  
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.  
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.  
**IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.**

Recent **HERALD** calls: Henry T. Jones, New York; Dr. John E. Worden, Minneapolis, Wis.; M. B. Emanuel, Chicago.

The national committee has killed the Lee motion looking to a parley with the DeLeonites, by the decisive vote of 38 to 17, nine not voting. The King motion on the same line met an even worse fate, the vote being 44 against to 11 for. The Berger motion against a parley, but inviting the S. L. P. members to join our party individually, accepting platform and tactics, was carried, 36 to 20. A clearcut defeat for the sentimentalists, and others.

The S. L. P. trade union wreckers who want us to join with them in forming a new party, sent out their resolutions without a label. They did not dare expose their game by using their "Industrial Workers' dual label, and they would not go back on their feelings by using the regular printers' label. A fine bunch.

The following are the thirty-six highest in the recent national referendum to elect seven members of the national executive-board of the Socialist party:

- Victor L. Berger 5004, A. M. Simons 4680, John M. Work 3852, Morris Hillquit 3824, A. H. Florent 3710, Carl D. Thompson 2578, J. G. Phelps Stokes 2526, James Cary 2326, Jos. Medill Patterson 2312, John Spargo 2250, Arthur M. Lewis 2006, Chas. H. Kerr 1882, Lena M. Lewis 1781, Herman Titus 1660, Barney Berlin 1561, Geo. H. Goebel 1448, E. E. Carr 1372, Josephine Kaneko 1264, Seymour Steinhilber 1110, Gertrude B. Hunt 1058, Gustav A. Hoehn 906, Frederic Heath 884, Guy Miller 807, John M. Slayton 888, Frederick Strickland 851, Geo. H. Strobell 790, J. O. Bentall 745, Jos. Clark 741, B. Feigenbaum 707, Dan Hogan 707, J. G. Maatalla 651, Schwartz 627, Nicholas Klein 620, H. H. Wilkins 589, Wm. Arland 546, J. H. Brower 544.

The Socialists of Los Angeles, California, are having to fight for the right of public assembly. Recently Organizer Jack Wood and several others were arrested for speaking on the streets. There is

**SUFFERERS**  
From **VARICOCELES** afflicted  
Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this complaint. I have cured and am curing many cases of this disease, and when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that I guarantee, is a simple, natural, and pleasant one. It is a relief to the patient and a cure. If you are afflicted with this disease, write me about it. I will send you a booklet that has cured thousands of cases, and will tell you how to cure yours and receive my personal attention.  
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# THE HOAX OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

The House of Representatives and How It Misrepresents. The People Do Not Rule.

The Constitution expressly gave to the qualified voters of the various states the right to control the House of Representatives. It was because of this fact, as explained in the preceding chapter, that this body was subordinated in our scheme of government. Even the most perfect control over this branch would have given the people no possible control over the government as a whole. At the most, it conceded to them merely a negative on a part of the acts and policy of the government. Yet popular control over this branch of government has become less and less effective as our political system has developed.

Under the law as it now stands the members of the newly elected House of Representatives do not meet in regular session until thirteen months after their election. Moreover, the second session does not begin until after the succeeding congress has been elected. The evils of this arrangement are thus described by a member of the House:

"The lower branch of congress should at the earliest practicable time enact the principles of the majority of the people as expressed in the election of each congress. That is why the Constitution requires the election of a new congress every two years. If it were not to reflect the sentiments of the people then frequent elections would have no meaning or purpose. Any evasion of that rule is subversive of the fundamental principle of our government that the majority shall rule. No other government in the world has its legislative body convene so long after the expression of the people.

"As an election often changes the political complexion of a congress, under the present law, many times we have the injustice of a congress that has been repudiated by the people diametrically opposed to the last expression of the people. Such a condition is an outrage on the rights of the majority. . . .

"Under the present law a representative in congress who has been turned down by the people legislates for that people in second regular session.

"A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a fit frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the members to be absent nearly all the second session. . . .

"It is then that some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation."

To appreciate the magnitude of the evils above described, it is necessary to remember that upon the average only about one-half of the members of one congress are elected to the succeeding congress. This large number is, therefore, influenced during the second regular session neither by the hope of re-election nor the fear of defeat. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the second regular session should be notoriously favorable to corporation measures.

That congress has not attempted to remedy this evil is striking proof of its indifference to the wishes of the people. Otherwise it would have employed the power which it possesses to protect its organization, as to ensure the most prompt and complete expression of public opinion in legislation possible under our constitutional arrangements. Having the power to change

both the time of electing a congress and the beginnings of its sessions it could easily remedy the evils described.

The present arrangement which makes the House of Representatives largely an irresponsible body, while not provided for or perhaps even contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, is nevertheless the logical outcome of their plan to throttle power of the majority. But although in harmony with the general purpose and spirit of the Constitution, it is a flagrant violation of the basic principle of popular government.

This tendency may be still more clearly seen in the growth of the committee system by which the division of power and its consequence, political irresponsibility, have been carried much farther than the Constitution contemplated, especially in the organization of the House of Representatives. No standing committees were provided for by the Constitution and few were established by the House during the early years of its existence. The system once introduced, however, has gradually developed until the House now has more than fifty-five of these committees.

Every legislative proposal must, under the rules, after its second reading, be referred to the committee having jurisdiction over that particular branch of legislation. Theoretically any member has a right to introduce any bill whatever. But as it must be referred to the proper committee and be reported by it to the House before the latter can discuss and adopt or reject it, it is evident that the right to initiate legislation has in effect been taken from the individual members and vested in various standing committees. Under this method of procedure no proposed legislation can be enacted by the House without the consent of the committee having that particular branch of legislation in charge. The fact that a measure must be referred to a committee does not imply that that committee is obliged to report it back to the House. This the committee will of course do if the proposed bill is one which it wishes to have passed. But if it views the proposed legislation with disfavor, it may refuse it so as to conform to its own wishes, or it may report it so late in the session as to prevent its consideration by the House, or it may neglect to report it altogether. This virtually gives a small body of men constituting a committee a veto on every proposal. The extent to which this system diminishes the responsibility of the House can not be fully appreciated without bearing in mind the manner of appointment and composition of the committees. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers," but it makes no mention of the speaker's powers. The right to appoint the committees is not conferred on the speaker by the Constitution.

The selection of committees which he makes is naturally enough influenced by various considerations of a political and personal nature. It is largely determined by the influences to which he owes his elevation to the speakership. In return for the support of influential members in his own party certain important chairmanships have been promised in advance. And even where no definite pledges have been made he must use the appointive power in a manner that will be acceptable to his party. This does not always prevent him, however, from exercising enough freedom in making up the committees to insure him a large measure of control over legislation.

All the chairmanships and a majority of the places on each committee are given to the members of his own party. As the speaker's

right to appoint does not carry with it the power to remove, he has no control over a committee after it is appointed. The committees, as a matter of fact, are in no true sense responsible either to the speaker or to the House itself, since once appointed they can do as they please. They are in fact just so many small, independent, irresponsible bodies, each controlling in its own way and from motives known only to itself the particular branch of legislation assigned to it.

A system better adapted to the purpose of the lobbyist could not be devised. "It gives facilities for the exercise of underhand and even corrupt influence. In a small committee the voice of each is well worth securing, and may be secured with little danger of a public scandal. The press can not, even when the doors of the committee rooms stand open, report the proceedings of fifty bodies; the eye of the nation can not follow and mark what goes on within them; while subsequent proceedings in the House are too hurried to permit a ripping up there of suspicious bargains struck in the parlors of the capitol, and fulfilled by votes given in a committee."

A system which puts the power to control legislation in the hands of these small independent bodies and at the same time shields them so largely against publicity affords ample opportunities for railway and other corporate interests to exercise a controlling influence upon legislation.

The speaker's power of recognition is another check upon the majority in the House. This power, which he freely uses in an arbitrary manner, enables him to prevent the introduction of an obnoxious bill by refusing to recognize a member who wishes to obtain the floor for that purpose. Moreover, as chairman of the committee on rules he virtually has the power to determine the order in which the various measures shall be considered by the House. In this way he can secure an opportunity for those bills which he wishes the House to pass and ensure the defeat of those to which he is opposed by giving to many other matters the preference that they can not be reached before the close of the second session.

Both the committees and the speaker have what is for all practical purposes an absolute veto on legislation.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass any bill that has been reported to the House may be made on the first and third Mondays of each month or during the last six days of each session. "In this way, if two-thirds of the body agree, a bill is by a single vote, without discussion and without change, passed through all the necessary stages, and made law so far as the consent of the House can accomplish it. And in this mode hundreds of measures of vital importance receive, near the close of exhausting sessions, without being debated, amended, printed, or understood, the constitutional assent of the representatives of the American people. This system, which so effectually restricts the power of the majority in the House affords no safeguard against local or class legislation. By making it difficult for any bill, however worthy of consideration, to receive a hearing on its own merits, it naturally leads to the practice known as log-rolling.

A system which makes it possible to defeat the will of the majority in the House by preventing on the one hand the enactment of laws which that majority favors, and by permitting on the other hand the enactment of laws to which it is opposed, certainly does not allow public opinion to exercise an effective control over the proceedings of the House.—From Prof. J. Allen Smith's notable book: "The Spirit of American Government."

To the Editor: Watch the proposed national nine-hour law for R. R. operators, passed by the last National Congress and scheduled to take effect March 1. This law was enacted in small parts by the efforts of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, but mainly by the pressure of the middle class, who, as usual, care not a whit whether the operators work 24 out of 24 hours, but see the danger to their precious hides in wrecks occurring from working minor, underpaid, inexperienced and overworked telegraphers. For months the railroads have been carrying on a secret and concerted movement to thwart the enforcement of the law, discharging operators with the apparent intention of creating a surplus of operators in the United States in order to counteract any action on the part of the operators' union in their non-compliance to the law. It is estimated there are now 10,000 unemployed telegraphers in the United States. The railroads have a bearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on February 27, for an "extension of time." It is evident that they have final hopes of defeating the courts, ending the matter in the United States Supreme Court, where they bank the outcome with that capitalistic-minded body in the hope of applying the only "unconstitutional" dodge. If the law is set aside it will be one of the most flagrant pieces of underhand work accomplished by the "law and order" gang in years.

Socialists and the Socialist press should watch developments in this matter closely.

Decatur, Ia. H. Lynch.

The **HERALD**, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

# Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the  
**MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**  
Telephone Grand 2394. Private Telephone 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
System. When operator answers, give name of person or department desired. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

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(Continued from page 2.)

is 8 billions. If we allow 3 billions for rent, interest, taxes, insurance and wear and tear, we have 5 billions to support 50 millions of people.

This gives \$400 for each family of four.

The output of all industries for 1905, including handicrafts and repairs not given in the census, is 7 billions. The wages paid to support 25 million, counting four as dependent on each worker, was 3 billions (including the salaries of clerks and officials). This gives \$480 to each family of four. The proprietors receive 4 billions as rent, interest or profit on about 15 billions of capital. The products are dumped upon the market. Here profit after profit is added until the producers, with their 8 billions, can scarcely buy one-fourth of their own products, the three-fourths going to pay for advertising, drumming, duplicate service and profit. Now it so happens that the average value of the 15 billions worth of finished products begins at once to decline. Rust, rot, decay and shrinkage begin deadly work and the more they work the dearer the goods become. The 10 millions of people supported by our clumsy merchandising probably consume one-fourth of the annual output, and the other three-fourths go to decay or are lavishly wasted by the pirates of finance. The first duty for the co-operative commonwealth is to secure to the worker the largest possible part of his product. Workers may be roughly classed as makers and menials. By menials is meant all who serve but do not produce. All officers, attendants, accountants, teachers, janitors and domestics are menials. They constitute more than half the workers. Farmers and citizens with their helpers produce. Children, homekeepers, invalids, aged and infirm,

are not workers. Each producer must supply at least four, which would entitle each family to the full product of at least one. Government is trying to regulate railroad rates. Let it also regulate profits by entering as a competitor in the commodity market and half the Socialist battle will be won. One government commission house or general store could do all the business of 20 or 50 little credit shops, and do it at one-tenth the present cost and enable millions of workers to get above the poverty line.

I hereby notify the public that the "Story of John F. Dietz," written by a Lumber Jack and published by Erickson & Phillips, is a book, and the copyright of said book was, in my opinion, obtained unlawfully.

John F. Dietz.  
Cameron Dam, Wis., Feb. 22.

**In Indiana.**  
Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 24, 1908.  
—To the Comrades: Vote for convention to be held at Indianapolis, 9 a. m., March 15, carries 276 votes for and to against. Delegates should be selected at once and they should come thoroughly prepared to do all that can be done for our cause. Representation will be according to Sec. 3, Art. 8 of state constitution. Each local and branch is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof. By Sec. 4, Art. 8, the average membership shall be as represented by the number of stamps purchased during the six months preceding the 60 days previous to date of convention. Convention will be called to order at 9 a. m., March 15, at Mansur Hall, Indianapolis.

S. M. Reynolds, State Sec.-Treas.

The **HERALD**, ten weeks for ten cents, to new subscribers only.

Just a grand old Beverage for people who appreciate a mild stimulant that is at the same time nutritious and healthful.

**BLATZ BEER**  
Always the Same Good Old Blatz  
REMEMBER THE TRIANGULAR LABEL  
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Blatz Beer may be on sale from the keg, or bottled—or both. You may be sure of the very cream of quality if you insist on BLATZ. In many places where Blatz signs are not displayed, their bottled brands are on sale. Whether in Club, Cafe or Dining Car, ask for "Blatz."

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**SAY!**  
NOW IS THE TIME—NOW during these hard and pressing times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and in show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing, at the expense of another—simply a desire to "get there."

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is a pamphlet showing, in a clear and practical way, what a farcical thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it is a position to enlighten others who are still in the dark. The people are open to conviction, desirous of getting at the facts if presented in a proper way. Let them have the truth! You cannot afford to be without this little booklet.

Price 5c—25 for \$1  
AT THIS OFFICE, 344 SIXTH ST.



### Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

**OFFICERS:**  
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN H. BUCHHEIT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 318 Chambers St.  
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**LABEL SECTION:** Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Viktor, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 8th St., Chairman.

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**ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKES**  
Those who condemn organized labor for using the strike (often absolutely necessary) can lessen the frequency of its use by insistently supporting the label, thus making for a nobler manhood, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. Easy to try, to prove.

### Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.



### ADAM'S SHAVING PARLOR

THE MODEL UNION SHOP  
609 Chestnut St.

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HOT AND COLD BATHS  
A Good Line of THE CIGARS  
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865 Kinnickinnic Avenue—Opp. S. Bay St.

### "KWITCHER KICKIN"

AND COME TO  
Hammer's Barber Shop,  
141 NORTH AVENUE

### H. KUHN'S Barber Shop

First-Class Work Guaranteed  
452 REED STREET, Cor. SCOTT

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SHAVING PARLOR  
168 LLOYD ST.  
Fin. Line of Union Cigars

### H. SCHIRER Barber Shop

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Funeral Director  
Phone South 310  
101 N. KENNEDY AVE.

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325 Grand Ave.  
Phone 1000

### UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their hacks are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Miller, Sam R., 539 Market St.  
Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee St.  
Strand, Richard G., 1105 Fourth St.  
Tegen, William, 609 Tenth St.  
Kohn, M. A., 800 Thirty-sixth St.  
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth St.  
Junger Park Livery, 417 Marshall St.  
Schmidt, 2425 Vliet St.  
Mock Livery, 256 Hamilton St.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

### You Are Pleased

Men's Furnishing Goods?

Let Your Present Satisfaction Be an Index to Guide You in All Seasons. Mr. Ed. Erickson is "Everything the Best of the Kind, the Best at its Price." No Shop Worn Back Numbers Here.

### UNION-MADE HATS

ALL THE LESSER THINGS MAN'S WARDROBE REQUIRES.

### ED. ERICKSON

465 Eleventh Av.

### Better BUY IT HERE

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR  
Unionmade Clothing

AT THE RIGHT PRICE  
BUY IT FROM

### LEOPOLD HIRSCH

Prop. of American Clothing Co.  
Cor. 3d & Chestnut Sts.

### KONRAD & BAUMANN

Dealers in  
MEN'S and LADIES'  
Union Stamp Shoes

3215 Lisbon Ave.  
Phone West 861

### JOE BECKER

UNION-MADE SHOES  
281 Third St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

The Reliable Clothiers and Furnishers  
1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE  
Near Center Ave.

We have a fine selection of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats at the lowest possible prices. Give us a call, please.

### Caspar Hach

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER  
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### GLASSES

improve the sight. My glasses are perfect.  
C.W. NEBEL, OPTICIAN  
807 N. CHESTNUT AVE. COR. GROVE

### REINHARD

200 MAIN AVE.

### P. Tows

OSTER, CME  
FISH  
Phone 8, 1428

### CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER

347-349 GROVE ST.  
Phone 8, 1428

### Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Feb. 19, 1906.  
—Bro. Jos. Wittmann in the chair; Bro. Max Grass, vice-chairman.  
All officers present. Minutes read and approved.  
New delegates seated from Steamfitters Helpers, Hodcarriers, Carpenters No. 522, M. C. Polishers, Carpenters No. 1447, Lake Seamen, Upholsterers, Bartenders, Theatrical Stage Employees, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Coopers No. 35.

Bro. Emanuel, representing the Retail Clerks was granted the floor and reported having had good success in Milwaukee.

Carpenters No. 1053 reported that they had voted to disapprove of the plan of an assessment of 25 cents because there were too many of its members out of work at the present time.

The Label Section reported a discussion over the question of better affiliation from label unions and it was decided to ask the Trades Council to request all such unions not in other sections to send delegates to the Label Section. The section re-elected the old officers. Report approved.

Bro. Melms reported that the new telephone company had now a permit from the city under its state franchise and was willing to make a new union agreement. Moved to appoint a committee of three to see Mr. Critchfield, Carried. Bros. Griebeling, Daly and Handley were appointed.

Bro. Weber reported for the committee of 100 and told of the reception accorded labor's representatives by the mayor.

Bro. Grass said that the committee's work Monday had had its effect already as the city council committees on finance, streets and alleys and public buildings and grounds were scheduled to meet this week instead of next, to take up the Trades Council petition.


The Executive Board repeated a communication from the Central Federated Union of New York, asking the council to request Wisconsin members of congress to vote to have all battleships built at the government navy yard. The board recommended that the request be complied with, but that at the same time it be stated that it was our belief that the millions spent on creating engines of destruction could be infinitely better invested in building canals, irrigating and reclaiming waste lands and in reforesting hills and cut over lands. The board ordered read to council a notice as to a correspondence school established by the state university. On motion this was referred back to the board for further consideration. A communication from the Women's International Label League was referred to the Local Woman's Label League. A communication from the Birmingham, Ala., Trade Council, asking the council to urge Wisconsin congressmen to favor government savings banks and parcels post was concurred in and council ordered secretary to so notify the congressmen. The board recommended that credentials be supplied to Social-Democratic speakers holding cards, to speak before unions on economic and political questions as recommended by the A. F. of L. Report concurred in.

Bro. Weber reported having made a number of addresses before unions, on request, on economic and political questions. He asked that unions wishing such addresses notify him promptly.

Moved that a committee of five be appointed to appear before aldermen at the unemployed committee hearings at the city hall. Carried. Bros. Berger, Schad, Handley, Fischer and Schwab appointed.

Receipts for evening \$24.65; disbursements \$50.  
Frederick Heath, Rec. Sec.

### Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction."

employs the spare time of the student, and gives him an interest besides his daily work. It can be done at home and thereby gives the home a new influence and charm. Correspondence work, moreover, throws a man upon his own resources and makes him self-reliant and self-determining.

"For Whom Intended. There is scarcely a man or woman to whom the benefits of correspondence work may not apply, but it is especially helpful.

"First. To those who are compelled to labor for daily subsistence, yet wish to advance themselves in their own lines of work. To quote the editor of the *Mitchell Worker*: 'If it is of sufficient importance for people to know how to read and write and calculate... is it not equally important that they should be taught some method of earning a livelihood?' Dr. Richard T. Ely says: 'Industrial training, not for the few, but for all people, is the chief economic demand of our time.'

Second. To the man who is too old to go to school, who yet finds a need for more knowledge in his own profession.

"Third. To the student who is preparing for college or university.

"Fourth. To the young man or woman who wishes to prepare for a business career.

"Sixth. To the isolated man who desires some interest outside himself. Says Hon. G. H. Goshen, M. P.: 'A man needs education not only as a means of livelihood, but as a means of life.'

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Additional literature on the subject matter can be obtained from the undersigned at 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee, or by writing to the University Extension Department, Madison, Wis.

Fred Brockhausen.

### Organized Labor

Albert C. Mueller, shoes, 527 Twelfth Street.  
Phil. Thimmes, shoes, 495 Mitchell Street.  
Tahn Clothing Co., corner 12th and Walnut Streets.  
Geo. A. Schick, shoes, Grand Avenue and Third Street.  
Remember this: When purchasing goods in their line, ask for Clerks' Union Store Card.

### LOST MANHOOD.

The Eastern capitalist dailies have been giving big write-ups to the strike-breaking agency of Waddell & Mallon, of New York City. This concern claims to have a correspondence list of 225,000 men in different trades throughout the United States, and can throw an army of strike-breakers into any industrial center almost instantly. Every known trade is said to furnish its quota of traitors and there are also myriads of representatives of lost manhood who act as special "guards" to harass strikers, so that another band of prostitutes known as lawyers can begin legal proceedings against honest workmen. Even photographers are supplied to take snapshots of strikers for court purposes. One would think that in this age of enlightenment such shameful acts of prostitution would not be paraded in jubilee, but the vicious scoundrels engaged in that sort of work glory in their own infamy. Beautiful system, that produces ideal and humanitarian impulses, does capitalism!—Cleveland Citizen.

### Machinists' Benefit.

To the Public: We respectfully desire to announce that owing to the large number of unemployed machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists, and the further fact that these men have been out of work a long time it becomes necessary to assist them and their families.

With this end in view, arrangements have been made to give a high-class vaudeville show at the Shubert Theater on Thursday evening, March 1st, the proceeds of which will go to the unemployed machinists in need.

We request, through your paper, also to state that many of these unemployed machinists are now canvassing the city selling tickets for this performance.

This statement is made for the sole purpose to let the public know that this is a bona-fide theater performance; and to prevent the public from being swindled, as is often the case, each one of our canvassers bears credentials which can be seen.

Trusting you will respond liberally, and thanking you in advance, we beg to remain, respectfully,  
Press Committee,  
F. W. Wilson,  
J. J. Handley.

### UNION BREAD.

The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:  
Jacob's, Third and State streets.  
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.  
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.  
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.  
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street.

### TAKE NOTICE!

Union Men, Friends and Sympathizers: The following firms employ union clerks and handle union-made goods and agree to abide by union conditions:

Weithaupt & Oechsle, clothing, 1112-1114 Vliet Street.  
Jos. Laner & Co., clothing, First and National Avenues.  
Reel Clothing Company, corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets.  
Buchner & Bantz, hatters and men's furnisiers, 341 Grove Street.  
Lamers Bros., shoes, 354 Grove Street.  
E. Erickson, hatters and gents' furnisiers, 495 Eleventh Avenue.  
E. A. Luedke, shoes, 413-415 National Avenue.  
John B. Lake, shoes, 332 Grove Street.  
The Waldorf, shoes, 355 Grove Street.  
Moritz Bros. & Winter, clothing, 337-6 Third Street.  
Louis Rippe, shoes, 575-7 Mitchell Street.  
Jog. Rippe, shoes, 1217-19 Vliet Street.

### Notice to the Citizens of the Eleventh Assembly District.

The University Extension Division has the following to say, which speaks for itself:

"Teaching by Mail. The possibility of teaching by correspondence has already been demonstrated by practical experiment. While such instruction lacks some of the advantages which resident study gives, it has compensating advantages of its own. In correspondence work, teaching is personal and individual. Every student studies and recites the whole lesson, comes into contact with the teacher as an individual, not as a member of a large class. Correspondence work

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### Organized Labor

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"For Whom Intended. There is scarcely a man or woman to whom the benefits of correspondence work may not apply, but it is especially helpful.

"First. To those who are compelled to labor for daily subsistence, yet wish to advance themselves in their own lines of work. To quote the editor of the *Mitchell Worker*: 'If it is of sufficient importance for people to know how to read and write and calculate... is it not equally important that they should be taught some method of earning a livelihood?' Dr. Richard T. Ely says: 'Industrial training, not for the few, but for all people, is the chief economic demand of our time.'

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Second. To



# Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melius, Organizer.

About 45,000 pieces of literature were disposed of last week at the factories, in the union meetings and by the branches; 60,000 pieces of literature have been ordered for distribution tomorrow, March 1, and each and every week from now until the ballots have been counted, orders will be placed for similar amounts every Sunday, and all the branch secretaries are once more requested to see to it that their respective branch orders literature and has the same distributed Sunday mornings in their respective ward, town or village.

Comrade Emil Seidel delivered a lecture on the good morals of the child, before the Eleventh Ward Branch, at Sietlaff's Hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, last night.

The Eighth Ward Branch held a very successful card party and social at the South Side Turner Hall, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Quite a number of tickets have already been disposed of for the Paris Commune celebration to be held at the Bohemian Hall, corner Twelfth and Vine Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22, under the auspices of the Bohemian Social-Democratic Section.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has placed two hundred neat posters in circulation, announcing their prize schafskopf tournament to be held at Henry Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22; \$25 in cash prizes and \$25 in merchandise prizes will be given.

A large number of valuable prizes have been solicited by the Twenty-second warders for their prize schafskopf tournament which is to be held at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 8. Admission tickets will be 50 cents, including refreshments, and the play will commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Vorwaerts Singing Society is arranging for an evening, entertainment and ball Saturday night March 21, at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

A number of branches have sent in reports during the last two weeks saying that from present indications it appears that the monster concert which has been arranged by the various Socialist singing societies for Sunday afternoon and evening, April 12, at the South Side Armory Hall, First Avenue, between Mitchell and Lapham Streets. One of the comrades intimated that he alone had sold thirty-five tickets, and that he would be able to sell a similar number between now and the concert. At any rate we hope that the hall will be entirely insufficient to house the gathering on the day of the concert, and we request those who are going to attend this celebration to purchase their tickets early in advance, so as to

be sure to get admission and to listen to the grand program which the various singing societies are now preparing.

The Hungarian Educational Singing Society held a well attended afternoon entertainment and evening social at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth Street, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Please do not forget the grand prize card party and social to be held next week, Saturday, March 7, at the Schlitz Park Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets, arranged by the East Side Socialist Women's Club and the Sixth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic Party. The committee having charge of the arrangements report that every effort will be made to make this a grand success. The Socialist women anticipate helping the Thirtieth and Sixth Wards along, not only financially, but they also are thinking of helping the comrades to distribute literature and to aid in such work as will be of benefit to the movement in educating the people in all portions of the East Side. Arrangements committee consists of Mesdames Koerner, Ramstahl and Reisse for the East Side Women's Club. For the Sixth Ward Branch, Comrades Reisse, Ramstahl and Grobowski. Everybody is cordially invited.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship will hold a meeting at the Ethical Building, 558 Jefferson Street, Sunday afternoon, March 1. Meeting will be called to order promptly at 3:00 p. m., and all men and women interested in Christian Socialist work are kindly requested to attend without fail.

The Socialist Maennerchor has made all necessary arrangements for its grand entertainment and ball, to be held at the North Side Turner Hall, March 15. The arrangements committee has secured an excellent program and an enjoyable time is promised all those who attend.

## Our Amusement Bulletin.

Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch every third Friday.

March 7, East Side Socialist Women's Club. Prize card party and ball, Schlitz Park Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets.

March 15, Socialist Maennerchor, South Side Turner Hall, afternoon entertainment and ball.

March 21, Vorwaerts Maennerchor, entertainment and ball, Barden Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

March 22, Bohemian Branch, Paris Commune, at the Bohemian Hall, Twelfth and Vine Streets.

March 28, Jewish Section, grand ball, Liedertafel Hall, Seventh and Prairie Streets.

April 12, Social-Democratic party concert by Socialist Singing Societies, Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street.

## Branch Meetings Next Week.

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Finnish Section, 382 Washington.

MONDAY, 8 P. M.

Tenth, Twelfth and North Avenue.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Fifteenth, 1601 Vliet st.

Town of Wauwatosa, Forty-eighth and State Streets.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Town of Greenfield, 1116 Lapham.

Fifth, 382 Washington st.

Ninth, 469 Eleventh st.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.

Second, 469 Eleventh st.

Twenty-second, 2714 North av.

Town of Lake, 575 Clement ave.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.

Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia ave.

West Allis, Sixty-fourth and Greenfield ave.

Jewish Section, 427 Fourth street.

## Municipal Lodging Houses.

The following is the lodging house resolution still under consideration by the city:

WHEREAS, A great deal of suffering is now forced upon the many working people in this city, because of the lack of employment due to the industrial crisis, many of whom are rendered homeless and reduced to destitution; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby empowered to secure the use of suitable buildings of a sufficient number, and to equip the same as free municipal lodging houses for a period of not less than one year, under suitable and proper regulations, to be approved by this council, and

RESOLVED, That said municipal lodging house shall be equipped to furnish daily a bed and a simple but substantial breakfast and supper and also a bath free of charge to all those who may apply for same.

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

## ALDERMEN.

1st Ward—James Davis.  
2d Ward—Fred Koll.  
3d Ward—Albert H. Hunter.  
4th Ward—James Johnson.  
5th Ward—Martin Mikkelsen.  
6th Ward—Fred. Dannenfelser.  
7th Ward—Edwin Hallback.  
8th Ward—Edwin Scalfie.  
9th Ward—Henry Ries.  
10th Ward—Wm. F. Koch.  
11th Ward—Edmund T. Melius.  
12th Ward—Max A. Grass.  
13th Ward—Paul Bringe.  
14th Ward—Frank Tafelaki.  
15th Ward—Ernst Rost.  
16th Ward—George L. Binn.  
17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold.  
18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise.  
19th Ward—Jacob Kummel.  
20th Ward—August W. Strehlow.  
21st Ward—Charles L. Weiley.  
22d Ward—John Hassmann.  
23d Ward—Emil Ruhnke.

## SUPERVISORS.

1st District—William Leadly.  
2d District—Andrew Buehler.  
3d District—Edward Basenberg.  
4th District—Joseph Renner.  
5th District—Martin Miles.  
6th District—Max Wrege.  
7th District—Albert Moorbeck.  
8th District—Frank Bonnes.  
9th District—George Menning.  
10th District—James Sheehan.  
11th District—George Moerschel.  
12th District—Albert E. Gumez, Jr.

## For Mayor—Emil Seidel

Comptroller—Clas. V. Schmidt

Treasurer—Chas. B. Whitnall

## For Circuit Judge—

Adolph Maebachmann

(Notice: The judges are to be voted in non-partisan division of voting machine. Vote the party ticket and also for the best man for judge.)

## For Aldermen at Large—

Bernhard Baumele  
Victor L. Berger  
Robert Buech  
Thomas Feeley  
Winifred G. Gajard  
John J. Handley  
Frederic Heath  
George L. Knapp  
Nicholas Petersen  
Ferdinand Rehfeld  
William Schwab  
Dr. W. C. Young

Subject to Primary Election, Tuesday, March 24

14th District—Joseph Heim.  
15th District—Arthur Urbanek.  
16th District—Charles E. Jeske.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1st District—Peter Jennings.  
2d District—Paul Stein.  
3d District—William H. Gladding.  
4th District—Otto Schwarz.  
5th District—Richard L. Elsner.  
6th District—Gilbert H. Poor.  
7th District—Richard A. Beyer.  
8th District—Carl P. Dietz.  
9th District—Joseph Cordes.  
10th District—John C. Kraemer.

## CONSTABLES.

1st District—Charles M. Hopwood.  
2d District—William J. Gilboy.  
3d District—Joseph Baloun, Jr.  
4th District—Jacob Cambier.  
5th District—George Kirchner.  
6th District—Herman Kanitz.  
7th District—Frank Korsch.  
8th District—Edward Buschkowsky.

## DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.

Victor L. Berger.  
Ald. E. T. Melius.  
Frederic Heath.  
Ald. Emil Seidel.  
Winifred G. Gajard.  
Assemblyman C. D. Thompson.  
Senator J. Rummel.  
School Director A. J. Welch.  
Justice C. P. Dietz.  
Park Commissioner C. B. Whitnall.  
Assemblyman F. J. Weber.  
Richard Elsner.  
Supervisor Jas. Sheehan.  
Assemblyman F. Brockhausen.  
John J. Handley.  
Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

# State Organizer's Department.

SUPERIOR. At the meeting of the local last Sunday a full city ticket was nominated for the spring campaign. Comrade Ellis B. Harris is the candidate for mayor. Comrade Harris is a veteran in the labor and Socialist movement. He was in the great A. R. U. struggle of years ago, being at that time a railway engineer. Since then he has taken an active part in the Socialist movement for years. More recently he has acted as district organizer for our party in Superior.

Candidates have also been nominated for the other city offices. M. E. Rahja for treasurer, and Andrew O. Sarell for city comptroller.

For alderman of the first ward, W. H. Vounihar; supervisor, James Bachleimer; fourth ward, alderman, Joseph T. Kennedy; supervisor, Felix Waterbury; fifth ward, alderman, Oscar W. Wilcox; supervisor, Otto Arlund; eighth ward, alderman, John Lamponen; supervisor, Isaac Hill.

The city central committee will name the candidates in the other wards where it is considered practical. The comrades in Superior are preparing for a strong campaign.

MOUNTAIN. Comrade Jensen writes that the ideas of Socialism are growing up in his part of the state. They expect to have Comrade Sandburg up there soon.

WASHBURN. Comrade Bryan writes that all you hear talked of these days there is Socialism. He expects to see the vote double next fall. He says the sentiment for Socialism is especially strong among the workers at the big dynamite plant. There are some 200 men there who work every day face to face with death. At the last session of the legislature Comrade Thompson introduced a measure providing for an eight-hour day for these men. The representatives of the plant of course were on hand and

their lobby had more influence in the legislature at this time than the representatives of the workingmen. However, a strong fight was made, and it is likely that some improvement will be secured.

Comrade Bryan has spoken for at least two days for the fall campaign.

BELOIT. Comrade Downes is working hard to take advantage of the awakening among the laboring people. He says he is sure there will be a great change in the vote in that vicinity.

SANDBURG. Comrade Sandburg is certainly a hustler. You hear from him one day at Manitowish, the next at Fond du Lac. He says "will be here Monday and Tuesday of next week; in Appleton the 27th and 28th." On the 27th he is to give a lecture on Bernard Shaw for a literary society of which some of our comrades are members. On the 28th at the Trades Union Hall, "I shall do some building," he says. At Appleton a prohibition trade unionist, who seemed to be quite impossible a while ago, joined the branch, and is making a worthy addition. Three others have been admitted, among them a former president of the trades council. The comrades are distributing the leaflet by Comrade Sandburg on "Labor and Politics." Some use is also being made of Bebel's pamphlet on "Trades Unions and Political Parties."

"I have written the nobler persistent comrades up in Oconto County," says Sandburg, "that I will be in Claywood the 5th, and at Mountain the 10th of March."

JACOBS. Comrade Jacobs is sending out a letter to the locals in the southern district which we hope every comrade will give special attention to. Comrade Jacobs is anxious to get the work of organization started in this district in preparation for a big campaign next fall.

# Southern Wisconsin District Notes.

W. A. Jacobs, Organizer.

RACINE. Last Sunday was Polish day in Racine. At city headquarters standing room had to be made use of while Comrade Henry Anielewski of Chicago was speaking. At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked by the listeners and answered to their entire satisfaction, proof of which was seen when the men asking the questions went forward and made application for membership in the branch. Altogether twenty-two names were added to the membership, which brings the total to 43. Not so bad for a new organization we are thinking. We hope the interest may continue and that the Polish Branch may increase to such proportions that capitalism, which is deceiving our comrades in Russia and inducing them to come here and freeze and starve during a financial crisis, may be pushed and jolted to such an extent that even American born workmen may be able to notice it, and they receiving encouragement may join in the great movement for the overthrow of the system of wage-slavery.

At the close of the meeting Comrade Anielewski made the statement that he never addressed a more intelligent audience in this country. This is quite encouraging and it leads us to believe that we have at last established a center for Socialist thought and agitation which will prove permanent and powerful. The next time comrade Anielewski has a Sunday to spare the Racine comrades will be glad to welcome him and give him even a better audience than he had on last visit.

The Italian comrades will have a meeting in Racine this week with the view of forming a permanent organization. They now have 13 names to begin with and hope to double this at the next meeting.

Seven names were secured for a branch at West Racine on last Sunday. The application for charter

will be circulated for a few more days after which it will be formally presented for acceptance. The comrades in Kenosha are at it all the time. They will have a full ticket in the field and are going to make the capitalistic minded politicians feel scared before long. The papers required for the primaries are being filled this week and such other preparations made as are necessary. Comrade H. D. Brown's Sunday lectures are improving right along, both in quality and attendance. Those comrades and friends living in Kenosha who enjoy dancing are invited to attend the Workingmen's Educational Society's dance at Schlitz Hall, Monday evening, March 2. The Socialist Orchestra will furnish the music, and good music it will be too. Just as good as you can get it in Kenosha. Comrade Tanke and the other members composing the orchestra are entitled to much credit for their services. If each local only had an orchestra, what music we could have, and how much more could be accomplished in the way of furnishing entertainment and securing funds. Let the musically inclined comrades in the southern district give this matter careful consideration at an early date.

RACINE. As a result of the work done by the county chairman, Comrade Nielsen, a branch of the party will probably be organized at West Racine this week. A number of comrades who were active members in Racine at one time, are now living at West Racine and are anxious to get in-line again, so we may expect to find them "up and doing" this year, it being election year. (Note: This item was crowded out last week—Editor HERALD.)

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

A Milwaukeean named Wm. Cutler writes the press to propose that Milwaukee make all beverages contraband that contain over four per cent of alcohol.

## The Platform Convention.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee city will assemble in a platform convention this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 250 Fourth Street. The allotment of delegates by wards is as follows:

1st, 3; 2d, 6; 3d, 2; 4th, 3; 5th, 6; 6th, 7; 7th, 4; 8th, 6; 9th, 12; 10th, 11; 11th, 15; 12th, 11; 13th, 10; 14th, 10; 15th, 6; 16th, 4; 17th, 7; 18th, 5; 19th, 8; 20th, 16; 21st, 12; 22nd, 9; 23d, 7.

Delegates are asked to be promptly on hand, as the meeting will move on schedule time and be opened sharp at 8 by County Sec'y Carl P. Dietz.

## Public Comfort Stations at Last!

More Socialist ideas beginning to bear fruit! Before the council committee last Monday, Ald. Seidel's resolution in favor of comfort stations for the down town streets was favorably passed on. The resolution proposes that the board of public works advertise for plans and specifications for a station to be used as a model for those to be subsequently erected. When the Socialists introduced a like measure over two years ago the old party aldermen hooted it down as "Socialist nonsense."

## Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....\$964.45  
Gustav Hintz.....1.50  
Frank Waechter......50  
W. Ferber......50  
Charles Heinrich.....1.50  
J. W. Froemming.....1.00  
Charles Rebolz......50  
Federal Labor Union......50  
Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers......30  
Finnish Branch, S. D. P.....2.70  
Charles Knuti.....2.00  
Peter Berens.....3.00  
Dave Stevens......50  
Aug. Friederich.....1.50  
Henry W. Schroeder......50  
George Raiser......50  
B. Starke......50  
Axel Hansen.....1.50  
George Seifert.....1.50  
Carl P. Dietz.....1.50  
Peter Kuenze.....1.50  
Chas. Schluter.....1.00  
Charles Limpel......50  
Joseph Wiesner.....1.50  
R. G. Bernhardt.....1.50  
E. Bernhardt.....1.50  
Herman Kanitz.....1.50  
Louis Jungman.....1.50  
William Carstensen.....1.50  
William H. Spiering.....3.00  
Steam Fitters' Union No. 18.....2.10  
John Hull.....1.50  
F. Henrice.....1.50  
Otto Stieler.....1.50  
John S. Jantz......50  
John Stittgen.....1.00  
John Limburg......50  
Richard Vogt......60  
G. S.....1.00  
A. von Ernst.....1.50  
John Knepprath.....1.50  
Nic Petersen.....1.50  
William Baumann.....1.00  
Christ. Bochart.....1.50  
A. Butth.....1.00  
J. Ulrich.....1.50  
Otto Raasch......50  
Joe K. Miller.....3.00  
Albert Multerer.....1.50  
A. Goetz.....1.00  
Louis Manz.....1.00  
C. De Karske.....1.50  
Fred Grosse.....1.50  
Fred Koerschner......50  
Geo. Fehrenkamp.....1.50  
Jacob Jerpertinger.....1.00  
E. A. Cornelle.....1.50  
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 170.....2.70  
C. B. Lukoski.....1.50  
Theo. Tiegs.....1.00  
Gustav Lambrecht......50  
Ernst Radtke.....1.00  
Albert Bartsch.....1.50  
Joe Korbel.....1.50  
Joseph Sperl.....1.50  
William Jordan.....1.50

\$1,047.35

Have you settled for your carnival tickets? If not, why not? Do it now!

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Fully Equipped Institution

—FOR THE—

Successful Treatment of Acute and Chronic Disease

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

For Further Information Call or Write.

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738-40 W. 24th St.

Telephone West 3346

## State Secretary's Financial Report for January.

Receipts.

Dues from state:

1 of Superior.....\$ 10.65

1st ward of Superior.....7.45

2 of Silver Spring.....3.60

2 of Milwaukee.....9.00

1 of Milwaukee.....3.00

1 of Grand Rapids.....2.70

1 of Prentice.....7.00

20 of Milwaukee.....15.00

1 of Town of Milwaukee.....3.00

17 of Milwaukee.....15.00

Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....1.95

11 of Milwaukee.....12.00

8 of Milwaukee.....1.50

12 of Milwaukee.....35.10

1 of Town of Wauwatosa.....2.55

1 of West Bend.....3.45

1 of Rhinelander.....4.00

5 of Milwaukee.....12.00

22 of Milwaukee.....25.00

Danish Branch of Milwaukee.....3.00

1 of Kiel.....8.10

11 of Milwaukee.....27.00

2 of Milwaukee.....6.00

1 of Superior.....6.15

Women's Branch of Milwaukee.....9.00

10 of Milwaukee.....6.00

1 of West Allis.....3.00

6 of Milwaukee.....6.00

9 of Milwaukee.....12.00

Finnish Branch of Ashland.....1.00

Finnish Branch, Brantwood.....4.00

Finnish Branch, Ironbelt.....1.05

Finnish Branch, Superior.....6.60

Finnish Branch of Waino.....1.65

3 of Milwaukee.....3.15

9 of Superior.....1.65

1 of Wausau.....4.05

Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....3.00

Members at large.....4.05

Total.....\$285.60

Dues from South District:

11 of Racine.....5.00

Members at large.....2.75

Scandinavian Branch, Kenosha.....2.25

7 of Racine.....3.00

5 of Racine.....6.00

4 of Racine.....4.05

Danish Branch, Racine.....7.20

Polish Branch, Racine.....4.05

1 of Brodhead.....9.00

German Branch, Kenosha.....6.00

1 of Montfort......90

10 of Racine.....6.75

Scandinavian Branch, Kenosha.....1.00

Total.....\$57.95

Dues from Lake Shore District:

1 of Sheboygan Falls.....8.10

1 of Sturgeon Bay.....1.50

1 of Schlesingerville.....1.80

1 of Kewaunee.....5.40

1 of Appleton.....1.35

Total.....\$18.15

County Central Committee, for stenographer.....11.25

Sale of pocket banks.....1.80

Sale of secretaries' cards......25

Steamfitters' Union, for typewriting......50

Stonemasons' Union, for typewriting......10

Sale of buttons.....2.50

Martin Miles, loan.....250.00

Campaign fund:

Wm. Pracht.....50c

Herman F. Schramm.....50c

Total.....1.00

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. BAYD AND TELSON CO., 96 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters: cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This edition.



**PROF. A. C. WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOLS SPRING TERM**  
For Lady and Gentlemen Beginners Will Commence  
North Side Turn Hall, Tuesday, March 3  
Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 4  
Aymore Hall, Thursday, March 5  
Recreation Club Hall, Saturday, March 7

**LOBSTER SOCIAL Week of March 9th AT ALL THE HALLS.**  
The LATEST New York Novelty SOCIAL STUNT LOTS OF FUN.

**Private Lessons.**  
Prof. Wirth, Residence 114 Fifteenth Street.  
Ex-President American National Association Masters of Dancing.

Phone Grand 2207.

**Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes**  
By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

The Fond du Lac comrades will have candidates for aldermen in two wards. The chances are strong for electing one of the candidates. The city got a rage for "representative government" a few years back and now has 16 wards and 32 aldermen. The Social-Democrats are pointing out that if this ratio of increase in representation continues, it will soon be easier to have a referendum in the whole city than to put a proposition to the city council. The aldermen get \$60 per year, which is about what Fond du Lac pays for—it gets its money's worth. The comrades formulated a strong platform and its publication by the Fond du Lac dailies makes good propaganda. A public meeting was held in Greenwood Hall on Feb. 25, at which Edward Damrow discussed the local issues and Charles Sandburg spoke on "Social-Democracy and the Future."

Appleton is coming along strong, the branch membership having doubled in the past two months. A former president of the Trades Council and other good union men have been coming in. A mass meeting will be held in the trade union hall on Feb. 28. District Organizer Sandburg will speak on "Trade Unions and Politics."

Comrade Joseph writes from Green Bay that candidates for aldermen have been named in three wards and that a city ticket will probably be put in the field.

Manitowoc, as usual, is thoroughly alive. Candidates have been nominated in all wards.

**AT THE THEATERS.**

**DAVIDSON**  
Mr. Wilton Lackaye comes Sunday night to the Davidson for five performances in Mr. Hall Caine's latest play, "The Bondman." The book was originally published in this country in 1888. "The Bondman" was the annual Drury-Lane Theater production of last season, and ran in that big playhouse from Sept. 26 until forced off by the advent of the holiday pantomime on Dec. 26, when it was transferred to



the Adelphi Theater, where it ran until late in May last.

Seats for Mr. Lackaye's engagement—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday afternoon—will be ready next Thursday morning.

"The Road to Yesterday," with Minnie Dupree and the original company, will appear at the Davidson Theater for three nights and a Saturday matinee, beginning Thursday. The piece only recently closed a most brilliant run of almost a year at the Herald Square Theater, New York City.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CITY COURT.**  
In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—vs. In the Matter of the Estate of ALVIN ELNER, Deceased.  
On this 26th day of February, A.D. 1903, upon reading and filing the petition of John Elner, stating that Alvin Elner, late of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 15th day of February, 1903, and praying that Gottlieb Wille be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1903, at 9 o'clock a.m., or at some thereafter as the said may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court: JOHN O. KAMEL, County Judge.

Widale & Menzies, Attorneys for Estate.

**YOU WILL LIKE THEM**

**Those New Spring Suits**

Made up of Fancy  
Wave Blue Serge  
in soft fabrics.....  
Just the thing for  
a smart dresser.

**\$25.00 UP**

Made by Union Tailors

**Walter P. Strousser**  
240 State St. No Tailor

**ALHAMBRA**  
"The Honeymooners" comes to the Alhambra for a week, beginning with a matinee Sunday, with the original Broadway production. It will be presented, it is said, by a cast of metropolitan favorites, assisted by forty of the cleverest and prettiest chorus girls who ever left New York. This latest Cohan song show is said to be a typical Cohan piece effervescent with action and bubbling over with humor and



laughter and the joy of life. It combines melodrama and music, there being a strong story and no less than twenty musical numbers. It is said by many critics that "The Honeymooners" is the strongest musical production on the road this year.

In the cast are such prime favorites as Willie Dunlay, leading comedian; Ida Burt Laurence, Maud Norris, Rose Gildea, Bessie Marlowe, Andrew O'Neil, George Maye, Albert Stewart and Dan Sullivan. The costumes and staging are said to be magnificent.

**BIJOU**  
It has been several seasons since Ralph Stuart appeared before a Milwaukee audience. The play, "Strongheart," in which he returns to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon enables him to portray a character unusual upon the stage—that of an American Indian who has been educated. Although the play is



seemingly serious. It is in reality full of light conceits, reflecting the youthful exuberance of college life, especially when football is in the air. All lovers of the great game will revel in the second act, which shows the training quarters at Columbia in the intervals between the halves, filled with intense dramatic situations.

**STAR THEATER**  
The "High School Girls" Burlesque Company will be the attraction at the New Star for the coming week. Matt Kennedy, one of the best comedians on the burlesque stage, is the central figure. He appears in his happiest creation. Two farces "The Mayor From Nowhere" and "Willie Taylor" will be presented. Both of these are handsomely staged. In the olio will be found pretty Madeline Franks, Robert Athon and Jeanette Young, in "A Night Out"; Harry and Kitty Sutton "The Rube and the Living Pumpkin," the Big Four Quartette and the Three Wiora Sisters.

**CRYSTAL**  
At the Crystal next week a big bill, headed by the Great Alpine Troupe of wire walkers, will be presented. Other features are the Columbia Four, comedy quartette; Zelah Covington Co., in a comedy sketch; the Macagnis; singers and dancers; Della, in the illustrated song "Captain Baby Bunting" and the Crystalgraph.

**GAYETY.**  
Next week, commencing Sunday afternoon, Al Reeves' "Deanty Show" will hold the Gayety stage. This season he has surpassed all previous efforts and has surrounded himself with the most elaborate and costly productions he has ever owned in his managerial life-time. This is the fifteenth annual tour. Mr. Reeves has a reputation for putting his shows together for laughing purposes.

**Campaign Fund.**

D. C. Luening.....	5.00
E. V. K.....	15.00
V. L. Berger.....	5.00
C. C. McDonald.....	1.00
Books (Dr. Nahin).....	1.25
W. Leadley.....	1.00
James Petersen.....	.25
First Ward Branch, literature.....	2.00
Hugo Klann.....	.25
Geo. Neff.....	1.00
Ninth Ward Branch, literature.....	6.00
Ninth Ward Branch, Nahin's Books.....	.40
Headquarters.....	.33
James Davis.....	1.00
T. Ties.....	.25
O. Brueckner.....	.25
P. Hoerter.....	.25
F. J. Kirch.....	.25
C. Woelley.....	.25
Wm. Lambrecht.....	.25
W. Lambrecht.....	.10
P. Lambrecht.....	.25
G. Schiebing.....	.25
C. Maack.....	.10
A. Bartell.....	.25
E. Disher.....	.25
B. C. Nienow.....	.25
W. Maas.....	.25
H. Langham.....	.50
C. Niemus.....	.10
G. Krueger.....	.10
E. Lambrecht.....	.50
H. Seemann.....	.25
W. Fell.....	.25
G. Unken.....	.25
P. L. Siegel.....	.50
A. Schulze.....	.25
I. Jonas.....	.25
W. Schubert.....	.25
Geo. Masche.....	.25
A. Wiesel.....	.25
K. Scholz.....	.10
A. Kuenecker.....	.25
L. Liebmann.....	1.00
A. Heymann.....	1.00
S. H.....	1.00
Max. Bensenem.....	.50
F. V. Dietz.....	.50
J. F. Haussmann.....	1.00
H. Ironmonger.....	.50
A. friend.....	.25
A. Kuchler.....	2.00
O. Hunsch.....	.50
F. Krulme.....	.50

**Skat Tourner.**  
Milwaukee Post Office Clerks' Union will hold its second annual skat tournament Sunday, March 1, 1903, at 2 p. m., at Blatz Park Pavilion. One hundred dollars will be awarded in prizes. All skat players invited. Entry fee \$1.00.

Prof. A. C. Wirth's dancing class annual masquerade by his Wednesday night class was given the 26th at Recreation Club Hall. Hundred couples were present. Fifty couples in full costume.

Rex and his aides gathered representatives from every part of the globe to make a gorgeous array of characters. Many valuable prizes were awarded.

**How to be a Socialist.**

The first best qualification of a Socialist is to be a workingman; the second, to be conscious he is one of the working class; the third, to learn that the working-class is robbed in the payment of wages; the fourth, to join the Social-Democratic party of the working class, pledged to stop that robbery; the fifth, to get others to join the party; the sixth, to subscribe for the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** and consider it an honor to get others to subscribe.

No Socialist paper can be on a self-paying basis at less than twenty-five thousand subscribers. Otherwise, it is bound to live from hand to mouth and is likely to perish as so many little Socialist papers have done and are doing. We ask all who believe in the principles we stand for to join in this special effort. Let us begin to increase the

circulation, which will make this paper a power in the Socialist movement of America. This paper is death on fusion. You all know where it stands. Do you care enough for it to fight for it?

Begin today and send in your first five by next Sunday. Show the paper to your friends, neighbors, shopmates and others. You will get subscribers easy.

Remember, the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** always makes Socialist voters out of workmen who read it week after week.

Go for the workers to subscribe. We don't care for the business men, though we don't refuse anybody's money.

Who will be the first at the tape? This is last week's result of the hustlers for the **HERALD**. They are all proud to be on the list. Try for yourself to get on this.

**ROLL OF HONOR.**

John D. Camman.....	10
I. M. Drier.....	5
Perry Brooks.....	5
I. P. Buck.....	5
A. Burry.....	5
Thos. W. Reid.....	5
Herman Groszkays.....	5
Fred L. Schwarz.....	4
Wm. Klaus.....	4
J. Watt Dyer.....	4
F. S. Collins.....	4
J. H. Wyatt.....	4
L. D. Joseph.....	3
G. N. Cohen.....	3
H. Burske.....	3
H. Hanch.....	3
Wm. F. Knight.....	3
John Nelson.....	3
Richard Elsner.....	3
F. W. Ferguson.....	3
T. Leigh.....	3
Huebschman.....	3
Fritz Koll.....	3

**A CHALLENGE.**

Editor **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**: In the issue of the **Sentinel**, dated Monday, Feb. 24, I find a long letter from one Joseph P. Carney, in which he states that the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council is a political clique run by a few bosses. I have the honor to be a member of that body, and have been for the last five years, and I want to tell Brother Carney that there is not a cleaner, an honest, or able body of workers in the United States than the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. And as a member of that body and as one of the twelve candidates for alderman-at-large on the Social-Democratic ticket at the coming election I will give Brother Carney a golden opportunity to set his views before the working class. I will meet Brother Carney in joint debate, in any of the large halls in Milwaukee, on any date he may select between now and election day. If he has the courage to meet a Socialist face to face in joint debate, all he has got to do is call at the party headquarters, 344 Sixth Street, and any arrangements that they make will be binding on me. And the more non-Socialists that come, the better I will like it, and I think I have a little standing in the community, at least I had the honor to represent Milwaukee in the last convention of the A. F. of L.

Brother Carney feels hurt because he was beaten in the Twenty-second Ward two years ago. I want to congratulate the working class of that Ward for their good sense in defeating a misguided brother who thinks that the exploiting class will live on the backs of the workers till Gabriel sounds his trumpet. He says in his letter that we have used a veiled threat. If he will read the Declaration of Independence he will find that those men also used a veiled threat when they said: "peaceably, if they can, but forcibly if they must." They did not have the same notion of sublime submissiveness then that Brother Carney has got now. And in regard to his flag worship in his letter I want to ask him if it is not the same flag that floated over the Bullpens in Colorado and Idaho. In closing my article I will say that I sincerely hope that Brother Carney will meet me in joint debate, and if he will not, it will be one more instance of where an old party politician dare not meet a Socialist face to face and let the audience hear both sides and judge for themselves.

Signed,  
Thomas Feeley,  
429 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

**Remove the Load!**

"A heavy drag broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the drag was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the drag. They stayed so long and discussed so long that the people finally crowded them into a Legislature.

"Then they called in a lot more men called Political Economists, who decided that the man had never been so crushed; it was his nature's condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him.

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it would.

"Next, chairs were endowed in universal title to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction, or that of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking.

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be put right he must not have the weight taken off at all.

"And the Theologians secured a fifth job for themselves, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere else where he was.

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man live!'

"That man was a Socialist."

The **HERALD**, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

**MAKE YOUR UNION PAY**

—Through Its **PRINTING**—Part of the **COST** of Your Fight for Better and More Humane Conditions and Higher Wages

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your **UNION LABEL AGITATION**—to build up your organization.

**Because the Order May Be a Small One Is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars, Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause**

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75c for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75c. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price. Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

**THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**

is owned and controlled by the **WORKING CLASS**. It is **YOUR** institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in **YOUR** favor. It would be to **YOUR** benefit—because all the profits made are used in **YOUR** interest, for **YOUR** class, to strengthen **YOUR** influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do **NOT** pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage **YOUR** institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

Remember that **ALL** the profits on printing done in this shop are **ALWAYS** used to help spread the wageworkers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to **YOU**, and to mold public opinion in favor of **YOUR** cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

**Instruct Your Committees, or the Persons in Charge of Your Printing, to Place Your Orders Here—Helping Us to Help You**

**THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY** 342-344 Sixth Street  
PHONE GRAND 2304 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



# Who Will Be Mayor?

Have you any idea? If so, you are in line to win a \$25.00 Tailor-Made Suit of your own selection and made to your order.

# What We Want to Know

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE? HOW MANY VOTES WILL BE CAST FOR HIM?

All guesses must be made on our ballot cards, which can be obtained at our store, one with each purchase.

## THE PRIZES

- First—A Tailor-Made Suit of Clothes valued at \$25
- Second—Boys' Suit valued at \$5
- Third—Hat valued at \$3

This contest will close Monday evening, April 6, 1908, at 9 o'clock p. m.

# Jandt & Bluemel

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

703-705 Muskego Avenue Corner Mitchell Street

# Town Copies by the Town Crier.

Rose is giving out little tooth-picks to influence votes, with the words: "Pick for Rose," on them. We did not suppose that the typical Rose voter ever gave the cleanliness of his teeth any thought.

Kelly's attempt to appropriate to himself the credit for the work of the Social-Democrats in stirring up the public conscience against the corporations is the quintessence of foxy lawyer gall!

Milwaukee ought to get into line with the other big cities, especially in Europe, and install public comfort stations. These stations, or public water closets, are simply a necessity in our modern city life. Let there be no doubt about the demand for them.

And doesn't it sound funny to read the moral mouthings of the Dahlmann Estate candidate about a clean town, when he draws rents from red light properties all along River street—and high rents, too, you can be sure, for his class are

# DAVIDSON

GOING SUNDAY—FOUR NIGHTS Popular Wednesday Matinee

MR. WILLIAM A. BRADY Announces

# MR. WILTON LACKAYE

The Bondman (BY MAIL CALL)

Prices—Matinee, \$1.00 to 25c; Evenings, \$1.50 to 25c

COMING THURSDAY—Three Nights Popular Saturday Matinee

SAM and LEE SHUBERT (Inc.) Offer

# The Road to Yesterday

WITH MINNIE DUPREE AND THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL CAST

PRICES: Evenings, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c; Matinee, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

# BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

HENRY H. HARRIS, Manager of "The Lion and the Mouse," Presents

# RALPH STUART STRONGHEART

In a Sensation for the Palace of Amusement Seekers

# THE GREAT COLLEGE PLAY

A Funnicle of Success, Crowning All Previous Efforts, Surpassing Wild and Dream of Imagination!

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Week Beginning Sun. Mat., March 8

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WILL H. VEDDER

always ready to tax the traffic "all it will bear!"

Dahlmann of the Dahlmann Estate and the Meat Trust, ought to raise a good deal of resentment in the ranks of Greater-Milwaukeeites, for he is making his campaign on a studied plan to give Milwaukee a black eye. He is a pretty good example of the knocker.

The Republican party now has a Gas Co. man for treasurer. And Wilmer Sieg is one of those "leading citizens" that some of the preachers think ought to be put in the positions of public trust. Back of all such men are certain big interests that always have a corrupting finger in the political pie.

## Comicities of the Campaign.

Rose is playing his old game of playing the different nationalities for suckers. To the Germans he is David Rose, with the last letter sounded. To the Scotch he is David Stuart Rose. And now he has cards out with his picture on for the Jewish citizens, printed in Jewish and setting him forth as "Our Yiddish Mayor." The plain fact is that Rose is a simon pure Yankee, only a crooked one, and that he has such a low estimate of human nature that he would play all men for suckers.

The old party representatives delight in referring to the Social-Democrats as extremists, and yet they never get an idea that they do not over-play it. Take the present attempt to remove signs from Grand Avenue and contiguous streets, for instance. The authorities are not content with doing a good thing, but they must go to the extreme and also remove the ornamental clocks that jewelry stores have erected. These clocks are ornamental and certainly useful, and why they must come down is hard to see.

Some months ago in these columns we referred to a case where a woman alleged to be insane, but whom her husband maintained was entirely competent to remain at home and care for her children, was taken suddenly "by due process of law" and rushed to Wauwatosa on the word of two doctors. The rapidity with which the "due process of law" was pulled off, suggested the sort of things we read of in stories exposing the evils of the fee system, but that as it may, we have now the opportunity to gaze upon the beneficent work of the state in this particular case. When the woman was hurried out to the asylum last October, her two small

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BABY GALLET

50

children were also rushed into the Home for Dependent Children. The father, William Brown, a Bible agent known as "Bible Brown," was refused the right to see his children, he says, and also kept away from his wife for fear he would "excite her."

The benevolence of officialdom ended last Wednesday when the wife was set at liberty and the youngest child buried. Mr. Brown gets his wife back, but one child has been lost to him forever. This little boy, one year of age, was taken with scarlet rash in the home, taken to the County Hospital, where it died just as if it were not in the realm of the doctors. The father had to pay \$15 to give it a civilized burial. And there is no claim that Mrs. Brown is any different than she was when committed. Nor will the loss of her child improve her condition. Where, we ask, has the state's interference benefited the Brown family.

The main function of the capitalist press just now is to lie about the financial and industrial situation. What would capitalism do without its press to create false ideas as to conditions?

But sometimes the press exposes its own unreliability.

On Feb. 24 we saw this headline in a Milwaukee evening paper: "Stock Advance." Next morning we picked up another Milwaukee paper and read this headline: "Market Goes to Pieces."

About as reliable as the newspaper stories about more men going to work.

When Rev. Jacobs and Ald. Seidel made the charge before a council committee that certain ward foremen were using the jobs at their disposal to help heifers instead of men in distress because of lack of employment, up jumped City Attorney Kelly and demanded to know the names so they could be dealt with. This was characteristic of Kelly's whole term as city attorney. He has neglected his own official work and attempted to run everything else. A more officious fellow would be hard to find. He has no authority whatever over the ward foremen.

That German director of an air-brake concern, who fell into Milwaukee and got caught by the self-boasting lawyer-grab of Kelly and then declared in his ignorance that Kelly was the only Milwaukeean who was alive to the local street railway situation, deserves pity.

If he had looked up the court records to see how Kelly neglected the order of the common council to prosecute Beggs for refusing to comply with the ordinance requiring him to sprinkle between his tracks, he might have had better vision.

Instead of pressing the suit the city attorney deserted his office and his duties to play the lobbyist on his own account out at Madison. That was one reason why he bungled the case. Another, perhaps, was that the measure came from the Socialists, and Kelly had no heart in helping it along.

We have secured copies of pamphlets setting forth the operation of the Mills Hotels in New York, a private benefaction, that shows what a city might do in the same line, where it so minded. There are now three Mills hotels in New York, somewhat modeled in plan of operation after the municipal lodging houses of Glasgow, which have done so much good in that wise Scotch city. The Mills hotels were erected to benefit those in moderate or reduced circumstances, but they are not a charity in any sense of the word, for they pay their own way, and even yield something on the investment. What a man or a small family pays for it gets in full measure, but not more than it pays for. So there is no loss of self-respect. The cheap, dark, demoralizing lodging houses pay, and why not one on a better and larger scale? There are four thousand bedrooms in the three hotels, baths, lavatories, etc., and the charge is about the same as at the groggery lodging houses. Meals are served in big hotel dining rooms running from fifteen to thirty cents. There are also some rooms set aside for small families, and the hotels are in easy reach of the factory and working class districts. Milwaukee will have no trouble finding models for its proposed lodging houses, if it wants them. It is true the little whiff of a mayor talks of vetoing the whole thing, but a temporary setback will not kill off the idea by any means. No little insignificant accident can block an intelligent demand on the part of the people.

If the Imperative Mandate was in force in this state so that the people could recall their officials who neglect their duties, City Attorney Kelly would have long ago lost his fat job. Some years ago the Social-Democrats got an ordinance through the council requiring the street car company to sprinkle between its tracks. The company paid no attention to it, although their cars were whirling clouds of microbe dust into the air, to fill the eyes and lungs of pedestrians and to enter the houses wherever there was a window open. Then City Attorney Kelly was ordered to take the case into court.

He finally did so and then practically abandoned the case, being interested in other and more personal matters. For one thing he was out at Madison lobbying for the public utility bills. What he accomplished there may be judged from the triumphant crowd of Beggs after the bill became a law.

"I drew up the amendments that were incorporated into the public utilities bill and got the law passed just where I wanted it, and right under the nose of certain lawyers supposed to be representing the public. I got the law where it protects me and gives me a monopoly in more fields than one—and I don't make any bones about saying so, too." So said Mr. Beggs.

Whether Kelly was playing a game and allowing Beggs to score, or whether, being a fourth rate lawyer, he stupidly played into Beggs' mits, the reader may judge for himself. The fact is that his work as city attorney, his decisions in favor of monopoly, his neglect of the duties of his office, have all been so flagrant that he is mighty lucky the people have not had the right under the law to recall recalcitrant and suspicious officials.

## Will They Please Answer?

How high are the rents on River Street, where the Dahlmann Estate owns property, Mr. Dahlmann? And are you going to reduce the taxes on those properties?

How many Milwaukeeans did you soak with your mining schemes, Mr. Rose?

How many times have you deserted the Republican party, Mr. Kelly?

Are you running on your record in connection with the Milwaukee Heating Company franchise, Mr. Stiglauer?

How many corporations are you taking retainers from, Mr. Atty. Turner?

How does it feel to have to pay off campaigning debts to the Stalwart baker, Carpenter, Mr. alleged "Half-Breed" Knell?

How does it feel to have to come out in your true colors toward organized labor and in favor of your corporation backers, Mr. Rose?

Why don't you take a shovel and pick and shovel snow and break ice for \$1.75 a day, Mr. Rose? You are unemployed.

What were the connections between the street railway franchise and the founding of Twin Buttes, in Arizona, Mr. Rose?

Why is it honorable to take \$100,000 from capitalists for a crooked deal, and shameful to receive a union wage per week for defending the working class, Mr. Rose?

Would the inspection of bad meat by the city continue if you were mayor, Mr. Dahlmann, or would your father-in-law, Patrick Cudahy, of the Meat Trust, interfere?

If you contrived to get in as mayor, Mr. Kelly, would you provide a head for the city attorney's office who would give as many opinions favorable to the corporations as you have given?

## Fake Voters' League.

The Voter League of Milwaukee is the impudent attempt of a small number of capitalists to assume to pronounce judgment on elected officials—administrative offices excepted—from its own personal standpoint. It asks the people of Milwaukee to suspend their right of judgment and to see things through the league glasses. And the people of Milwaukee have thus far treated the league as a joke, as the election returns have shown, both in the case of candidates recommended by the league and those condemned by it.

Two or three years ago the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council appointed a committee (of whom the writer of these lines was one) to wait upon the county board and to urge that the present infamous house of correction be abolished in the interests of humanity and decency and a farm and stone quarry be secured out in the country where the prisoners would not be brutalized and be ruined in health, but improved mentally, morally and physically.

From that time on the agitation advanced until finally the county board has secured such a property and is seeking to reestablish the house of correction upon it.

Now comes the Voters' League and throws a question on the land purchased and upon the supervisors who voted to purchase the property. Like every other property that the city or county buys there was someone to make money by the sale, but the Social-Democratic supervisors did not allow this to prejudice them, but went ahead in a painstaking way to decide in their own judgment which of the sites offered was the best for the purpose and the most reasonable as to price.

Supervisors Sheehan, Jeske, Boness, Mies and Geerds not only accompanied the other supervisors every time they viewed the sites offered, but on their own hook and at their own expense, made two inspections of their own of the different sites, devoting a Sunday to each time and going from one to the other in a buggy. They finally decided that the Castenholtz and Zantke site was the best in every way.

None of the others had railroad or street car facilities, or fire pro-

tection from having city water nearby. The tract selected lies just north of North Milwaukee. The city water is within 500 feet of it, a railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, runs diagonally through the land; there is a street car line near by, and in case of fire the North Milwaukee fire department is close at hand.

As to the quality of the stone on the property, samples were sent from all the sites to government experts at Washington, and at the university at Madison and they all decided that the Castenholtz stone was by far the best.

It will give Milwaukee good crushed stone for its streets.

As to the price paid, the Social-Democratic supervisors could find no evidence of its being excessive. As high as from \$1,000 to \$1,200 have been paid for property just south of the tract by the Vera Chemical Co., and the Avery Scale Works. And they took into consideration that the property had railroad frontage and would be available for factory purposes. If the Lindworm farm was worth \$1,000 an acre the tract in question would be worth \$1,500 an acre. They considered that as properties go in the market the land was worth the price paid, outside of the stone contained on it. The land adjacent to the railroad could at any time be sold for \$1,000 an acre for factory uses.

So it will be seen that the slam of the Voters' League looks mysterious. The league is said to be mad because the state board of control was not called in to help Milwaukee County decide an affair of its own. But Supervisor Sheehan says he discovered long ago that the board of control was only wise in that it possessed a high sounding name. Members of the board hemmed and hawed when simple questions were asked them as to matters of data concerning various state institutions.

## How the Belgim Working Class Became Socialists.

By Robert Hunter.

In 1885 a hundred workmen, representing 59 groups, came together in Brussels to discuss what they should do. It was a remarkable gathering, which ended in the formation of the Belgium Labor Party. To the thought of every one the condition of the workers had become unbearable, and the longing for unity among the working class was profound.

They were sick of dogma and intellect, and came very near excluding that grand old man, Cesar de Paeppe. They gave no thought to program, and the Socialists themselves, with the exception of two or three, agreed that it was better to leave the word Socialist out of the title of the party.

They had reached a stage more fundamentally revolutionary and more full of danger for capitalism

than ever rested in any thought, any dogma, or in any statement of what the future society should be. They intended to unite the working class, no matter what the individuals believed or what the men were. And they wanted the stupid and backward elements as much as the advanced and more intelligent elements.

In this memorable year something more profound than doctrine agitated the souls of the workers, and Unionists, Mutualists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Rationalists, Catholics, Protestants, Revolutionists and Positivists came together and formed a class party. It was a union of oppressed against oppressors, a union of workers against capitalists, a union of exploited against the exploiters. They did then precisely what they are now doing in England.

It was the birth of a party, determined to free itself from all political alliances or connection with capitalist parties. The members did not say they were Socialists; they simply said, "The working class of Belgium is organizing itself politically against its exploiters, and that means in the end that they intend some day to take Belgium into their own hands and administer it in their own interest."

Some of the Socialists were dissatisfied, but they all freely and generously assented to the decision of the congress. But whatever their opinion was at that time, it certainly came later in accord with that of Cesar de Paeppe, who wrote not long afterward: "What more immense and at the same time more simple and precise! Why add the words, Socialist, Collectivist, Communist, Rationalist, Democrat, Republican, and other limiting epithets?"

"He who says Parti Ouvrier says Party of Class, and since the working class constitutes itself into a party, how could you believe that it may be anything else in its tendencies and principles than Socialist and republican?"

In seven years after the formation of the Labor Party a complete Socialist program was adopted, showing that when the working classes once unite themselves against their oppressors they must become increasingly conscious of their only worthy aim, which is Socialism.—Robert Hunter.

## A Socialist Actress.

The HERALD received a pleasant call this week from Miss Edna Porter, an actress with the James O'Neill Co., playing at the Davidson Theater. Miss Porter is a New Orleans girl, a very engaging representative of Southern beauty and graceful manners, and her interest in Social-Democracy was shown by the fact that she hunted up the headquarters the moment she landed in the city. Socialists on the stage are not very numerous, and yet they are increasing every day.

## What are YOU Doing?

Will local HERALD readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your HERALDS after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the HERALD and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop us a postal. Make it short and worth reading. Address: Editor HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, City, and sign your name to what you write, or a pen name if you prefer to keep your identity back. Do it today.

## Government by Commission!

"I am thankful that traction affairs in the city of Milwaukee have gotten into the hands of the railroad commission of Wisconsin, an intelligent and efficient body of men, free from local prejudices."

"It is the best thing that ever happened to the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. The examination was satisfactory to us and should be to the people, as it certainly was ably conducted by their city attorney, John L. Beggs in a Thanksgiving interview in the Milwaukee Free Press, Nov. 24, 1907."

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The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement makes the present just the time to educate workingmen on the true relations of Socialism to the unions. Rebel's pamphlet on "Trade Unionism" is just the thing to use. 5 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and put them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

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# "The Church and the Working Classes"

A Course of FREE Lectures During the Friday evenings of Lent—in the Parish House (old residence on Grand Ave. next to St. James Church). The public invited. Representative speakers will deliver these lectures on this important subject.

- March 4, 8 p.m.—"The Program of the Working Classes," Victor J. Berger.
- March 11, 8 p.m.—"What the Working Classes Ask of the Church," Rev. Carl D. Thomason.
- March 18, 8 p.m.—"The Church's Reply," Rev. William F. Delany, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee.
- March 25, 8 p.m.—"The Social Teaching of Jesus," Rev. Wm. Austin Smith, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.
- April 1, 8 p.m.—"The Resurrection of a Symbolizer," Rev. J. H. E. Berry, D.D., Dean of Northwest House.
- April 8, 8 p.m.—"The Attitude of the Church Toward the Social and Industrial Crisis," Dr. Rev. Chas. D. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Michigan.

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